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CULTI VATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.

Office over No. 29 State Street.

WM. BUCKMINSTER, Editor.

Entrance in Congress Square.

VOLUME 2. BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1840. NUMBER 38.

BOSTON CULTIVATOR,

Published Saturday Mornings, by OTIS BREWER, over No. 29 State St., entrance in Congress Square.

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AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ANDOVER.

Andover is one of the large towns in the and wealthy County of Essex, and has the largest territory, consisting of y-five thousand seven hundred and -eight acres. It lies on the banks the Merrimac river, which washes its west side; and it is ten miles east of City of Lowell, and twenty north of on. The soil of Andover is excellent it is well cultivated. *Cochichewick* k issues from Great Pond in the north- and empties into the Merrimac.—river Shawshin rises in Lexington, passes through Billerica, Wilmington, ksbury, and Andover, to the Merri- Great Pond in the northeast part town has been much celebrated for h and feathered game; it covers about cres. Haggett's pond is in the west , and is resorted to in summer by of pleasure. This covers about res of land. The productions of ver are like those of most of the near Boston, and market for a great portion of them the town's people.

e south parish, in which the Theolog- nstitution is situated, has a consider- village—the houses are well built, resent a good appearance, as many m have been built within thirty years This Institution was founded in and richly endowed by Wm. Bart- Esq, and Moses Brown, Esq. of New- port; widow Phœbe Philips, John ps, Esq. and Samuel Abbot, Esq. of ver, and John Norris, Esq. and his , of Salem. The library of the nary contains between twelve and en thousand volumes. There are principal buildings of this Institu- in said parish—they stand on eleva- round, and make a fine appearance, manding a beautiful prospect. An- d to the Institution is a commodious nic's shop, where the students' can cise themselves in carpentering or in net work.

illips' Academy is also in this parish, stands south of the buildings of the tution. This is a very handsome ing, eighty feet long, and forty feet , built of brick, in 1819. This Acad- was founded in 1778 by the Hon. and Samuel Phillips. It was incor- ted in 1788, and has been long known e of the first Institutions of the kind he country. Its funds are about 000. There are other schools in this of a high character, for the recep- of males and females—and the aver- number of those attending private ols and academies is about five hun- d.

n this parish is a printing office—a k with a capital of $200,000—a fire rance company, and a savings bank. re are five Churches in the village— Congregational, one Episcopal, one tist, one Universalist, and one Metho- The first Church was located in the th parish. The west parish Congre- onal church was gathered in 1826.

The manufactures of Andover in the r ending 1837, were 521,000 pounds wool made into 1,294,000 yards of th—value of woollen goods, $520,000 males employed, 140—females, 192— ital invested, $270,000. Value of ts and shoes manufactured, $46,500. ere were also two manufactories of machinery employing fifty hands. The population was 4,878.

WITCHCRAFT IN ANDOVER.

This town suffered much during the prevalence of a noted fever about the year 1692, called by the name of *witchcraft*—more than fifty were accused and complained of in this town for afflicting their neighbors and others with singular torments. Dudley Bradstreet, Esq. was a believer in withcraft, and granted thirty or forty warrants of commitment for the crime. Afterwards he refused to grant any more, and he and his wife were immediately complained of. He escaped from the town, and thus escaped the gallows. Three persons who belonged to Andover were hung for witchcraft—their names were Martha Carryer, Samuel Wardell, and Mary Parker.

Martha Carryer was indicted for bewitching certain persons, according to the form usual in such cases, in August, 1692. The celebrated Dr. Cotton Mather was a zealous advocate for punishing this crime, and he and some other leading men were much engaged in cleansing the County of so foul an evil. He and many of the clergy professed to believe that although there was only one *gentleman* in the Universe entitled to the appellation of "Devil," yet that this was not the case in regard to another sex—that she-devils were plenty enough, and that one could be spared at almost any season to come and torment the good people of Andover, Salem, &c. They held to the strict unity of his Majesty, the Devil, while they admitted him to have as many wives or concubines as he pleased, called "witches." One of the vicious consequences of this doctrine was, that though the old fellow himself was much limited, and restricted in mischief, being obliged to move from place to place, having millions of female agents and sweethearts, he could employ any number of them simultaneously to go about and do such little jobs as tormenting women and children by sticking pins into them—making them dream wicked plans and plots against their neighbors—poisoning cattle, and destroying other property of any such small amount as need not require old Beelzebub to be on the spot in person.

But the clergy and the leading men of the day opened their eyes, and grew wiser on the subject of witchcraft as soon as they found that a prosecutor for the offence was liable himself to prosecution; and that in favoring the delusion they were only sharpening a tool that might be used for their own destruction; and they gave up the whole scheme as a dangerous speculation inspiritual matters. They now generally hold that Beelzebub is an old bachelor, having no sort of connexion with the female sex, nor any other power over them than they are willing voluntarily to grant him—that his business is of a higher grade than that of sticking pins into the flesh—pinching—pulling hair—poisoning cattle, and choaking poultry. Therefore, at the present day—in all societies excepting those of a political nature—people are held answerable in their own proper persons for all the mischief they are guilty of; and there is but little chance of getting off now under the plea of "my neighbor, in the form of a witch, caused me to commit the crime."

This material alteration of the ancient doctrine respecting witches, operated at first exceeding hard upon a certain class of females who were strenuously bent on correcting the faults of their neighbors, while Beelzebub bore all the blame of their own—but they were eventually obliged, like others, to be governed by the fashion of the day—the leading men in the country concluding almost unanimously to abolish entirely the office of *Witch*, as soon as they discovered that the devil in this shape, did them more hurt than good.

HISTORY OF SETTLEMENT.

Andover was called by the Indians *Cochichewick*, and was bought of the Sagamore *Cutchamache*, by Mr. Woodbridge, in behalf of the inhabitants. The amount paid was £6 and a coat. In 1646, the Court confirmed this purchase, and the town was incorporated by its present name, from the fact that some of the settlers came from Andover, in Hampshire, England. The first divisions of land here were into small lots of ten acres. And the farms were laid out inconveniently—one person having several small lots at a distance from each other, as plain land, swamp land, meadow land, wood land, &c. and much of this inconvenience is felt at this day. The chief settlement for many years was in the neighborhood of the meeting house and *Cochichewick* brook, and was called "the town."

This town suffered much from Indian hostilities. The greatest distress was occasioned by them on the fifth of March, 1698. A company of thirty or forty Indians then surprised the town, killed 5 persons, burnt 2 houses and 2 barns, with the cattle in them. The names of the persons were Simon Wade, Nathaniel Brown, Penelope Johnson, Capt. Pascoe Chubb and his wife. Two years before this Chubb had been Captain at Pennaquid fort, when he treacherously murdered two Indian chiefs. This caused the attack on Andover. They took Col. Dudley Bradstreet and his family, and carried them about fifty rods from his house.—They then halted, and dismissed their prisoners, without offering them the least injury. They had promised a friend that they would spare Bradstreet and his family.

THE SILK BUSINESS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Mr. Calvin Haskell, of Harvard has been for some years attending to the growing of the mulberry, and the feeding of the silk-worm. He tells us he has no doubt he can make it a profitable business in his family, consisting of a number of children whom he wishes to keep employ- bushels of cocoons wound by his worms in a building prepared for the purpose, and he has been feeding his worms on the leaves of the Morus Multicaulis.

On enquiring of Mr. Haskell how he managed to keep his trees over winter, he states that he lets them take care of themselves in the open field, as other trees do—that he has lost none of any consequence—*and that he raised his trees from the seed.* It has been commonly said that this kind could be propagated from slips or cuttings only, but Mr. H. assures us this is not the case, and he says the extremities of the limbs are not so liable to be nipped or killed by the frost as are those of the white mulberry. He thinks by raising them from the seed they may become acclimated so far as to withstand the cold of any winter in our latitude.

This we consider a very important point gained in the production of silk—for as to taking up the trees each winter, and securing them as we do our potatoes from the frost, we feel confident our silk growers would soon become tired of it. If this kind of mulberry can be raised from the seed, and be made to take care of itself through the winter, a great amount of labor will be saved, and worms may consequently be fed at much less expense.

WORMS IN PEACH TREES.

Mr. Haskell says he has taken the peach worm from the roots of his trees, and confined him under a glass until he turned to an insect. He feels confident that the worm which comes from the nits of this season, turns to an insect during the next—therefore if we kill the eggs or the nits at this season of the year, when they will be found on the bark of the tree, we need be at no trouble to dig out the worms from the body of it.

One mode of killing these eggs is to pour scalding water on to the body of the tree—and if it is two inches in diameter we need not fear to turn on a quart or two. Strong ashes put close to the body will kill the eggs. Strong lie applied with a swab is as good as any thing—but we should never cut out these worms with a knife. Let them turn to flies and we can then destroy their progency in the egg.

Mr. H. says the insects that come from this worm of the peach tree resemble the mud wasp

[From the Albany Cultivator.]

STAGNANT WATER.

Of all the causes that contribute to render soils poor and worthless, we believe there is none more active than stagnant water, on the surface or immediately below. Such soils are invariably close and tenacious, and commonly quite unproductive. Where there is a retentive subsoil, the surface generally abounds in clay, is difficult to work, and gives a less reward to labor than almost any other. This is owing to the stagnant water held by it, as none of the valuable plants can flourish in a soil so constituted. Land is liable to injury from this cause, on which water during wet weather rests on the surface for even a short period, for the roots of a plant cannot penetrate a soil freely, in which the density is such that rain water does not freely sink through it to the natural drains in the sub-soil, below the ordinary range of the roots of plants. Water is essential to the growth and perfection of plants, but water that does not circulate, or which exists in too great quantities, is fatal to them; and the first thing to be done, is to free soils from this incumbrance, if we would give it productiveness, and render it easy of culture.

It is from these well known effects of stagnant water, when on the surface, or within reach of the roots of plants, that the necessity of draining arises, and which system of operating, when fully carried out, completely changes the character of lands submitted to such a course. Manures applied to soils abounding in stagnant water, can produce little effect; the salts they contain are diluted, and cannot produce that action, or circulation of atoms, which appears absolutely necessary to productiveness. In clay, or in stagnant water, where substances are not exposed to heat and atmospheric agencies, decomposition is slow. Every farmer knows that manures produce much more effect on loam, gravel, or drained clay soils, than on those so retentive as to have water on or near the surface. Draining them, and aeration, or the exposing the soil to atmospheric action, to the influence of the sun and air by deep ploughing, seems to be the only thing that can be relied on to correct this serious evil. which rising from the earth, spread over it; but in far the greater number of cases, the stagnant water is owing to a retentive subsoil, that prevents the escape of such water as falls upon it. In either case, however, the remedy is the same; and in the language of Morton on Soils, complete and perfect draining is the foundation of all improvement in husbandry, and it should, therefore, be the first step which we take in attempting to improve or ameliorate the soil.

A very large proportion of the lands in this country, are of that class that suffer more or less from the accumulation of water. No person can traverse it in various directions, without being sensible of this fact; and in consequence of such liability to suffer, the land in many districts is cold and poor, as land not freed from stagnant water always must be. The hard pan lands which cover so large a portion of the country, may be named as belonging to this class, though some of these contain more clay than others, and are therefore more shallow and difficult to work than others, where the sub-soil, although still too retentive, lies deeper, and is therefore not so injurious as the first kind is well known to be.

Much of this hard pan, when freed from its stagnant water, drained and ploughed, will become very fertile and productive; indeed there is no case in which a soil cannot by sufficient labor and expense, be made precisely what is desired. The native earths that go to constitute soils, the clay, sand, and lime, in themselves do not make a soil productive; properly mixed and proportioned they constitute a base for the action of the vegetable and animal manures, and the various salts or stimulating agents, that excite the organs of plants to vigorous action, and enable them to make these secretions from the matter furnished them, to be appropriated to the growth of the plants. Man, then, has only to do what nature in some cases has herself done; that is, so proportion the several ingredients that go to make a productive soil, that the desired result shall be retained. Chemical analysis has here come to the aid of the agriculturalist, and shown him precisely the proportion of the earths, and the nature of the ingredients that are necessary to make a soil fertile, and the causes that tend to advance or retard such a consummation. Where water is too abundant, it must be removed by draining; where the soil is too compact, it must be loosened by deep or subsoil ploughing; where the proportion of clay is too great, sand must be added until it is sufficiently friable; if lime is absent, it must be added; if animal or vegetable matter be wanting, it must be supplied; and if the soil is too light and porous, clay will be found a remedy most effectual.

Whatever difference of opinion, therefore, may be entertained of the best methods of freeing land from stagnant water, there can be no reasonable doubt of its propriety and necessity. To the farmer who has lands wet, cold, and difficult to cultivate, we would say, free your soil from all stagnant waters to the depth of eighteen or twenty-four inches; loosen it to that depth, either at once or gradually, and there will be no difficulty, under a judicious course of cultivation, of producing on lands now of little value, all the most important products of agriculture.

STATISTICS OF PAUPERISM.

One of the greatest drawbacks to the prosperity of Great Britain, the load that hangs with more than millstone weight on the necks of her producing classes, is her pauper system; originating in some of the best feelings of the heart, but wrongly directed, and so frightfully abused, as to have become an almost unmitigated curse, instead of a blessing to the community.—The true end of all legislation on subsistence, as connected with poverty, should be based on the fact that every one able to labor, is bound by the original law of God, and of society, to support themselves, and that every measure that tends to infringe this rule, whether by encouraging idleness, or by appropriating the labors of the industrious, must, in the end, result in unmixed evil to all concerned. Ill directed aid to the poor, tends to encourage them in their habits of improvidence, and perhaps profligacy; and depresses and discourages the efforts of the honest and industrious. It was Burke, we believe, that said, "every man was as idle or lazy as he could be," or, in other words, that nothing but the dread of want prompted men to exertion. Now, without stopping to inquire as to the extent in which this is true, it is very evident that men very readily acquire the habit of living on the labors of others; that this is soon done without any apparent feelings of reluctance or shame; and that nothing has a more direct tendency to destroy all honorable independence of feeling and conduct in the mass of a people, than to know the idle and improvident are sure of support, without care or labor on their part. This, experience in England, if not in this country, has abundantly proved.

We believe that with many the influx at home, prowl around our streets, subsisting on charity, and imposing on the credulous, is most destructive and contagious. While we welcome to our shores the poverty-depressed, but honest laborer of Europe, we cannot avoid deeming the multitudes of paupers and profligates poured in upon us, as one of the most serious evils of the day. They not only subsist themselves on the earnings of the frugal and industrious, but by their example, they deprave the morals, and unsettle the habits of many, that had before, by the fear of public opinion, or some remaining sense of shame, been capable, or compelled, to support themselves.

Strange as it may seem to the honest, industrious laborer, whether farmer or mechanic, that the man who is able to dig, should not be ashamed to beg; it is certainly true, that the numbers of those who subsist on the public bounty in this country, has been rapidly increasing, and the tax paid by the man who works, to support the idler and the pauper, has increased in a corresponding ratio. Society is bound to take care of themselves; those, who by an act of God have been rendered incapable of providing for their own wants; but neither justice or policy, requires any thing more than this. The clearest dictates of human nature, the soundest principles of philosophy and economy, no less than the voice of inspiration, proclaim that labor and bread are to go together; that if a man will not work, neither shall he eat. If you wish to make a man worthless and depraved; if you wish to destroy him in his own estimation and that of others; if you wish to root out the last spark of indepenence and manly feeling from his bosom, make him a voluntary pauper, and teach him to accept of charity without a blush, and the work is done.

We have been led to these remarks, by an examination of the "Report of the Secretary of State, transmitting abstracts of the returns of the Superintendents of the poor in the several counties of this State, for the year 1839." It is an interesting document, to be read and reflected upon by every friend to his country. England has found her poor rates increased to the fearful sum of forty millions of dollars, annually; and although the past year shows a slight falling off from former years, in the expenses, yet the rapid annual increase, shown in the tables given, proves that the same causes are at work here, as there; and if not timely checked by an improved system of general education, and the inculcation of a spirit of self reliance and independence, will eventually produce the same bitter fruits. We may add that the examination of the poor house and pauper returns, as well as those of the prisons of the State, demonstrates that nine-tenths of the pauperism, degradation, and crime of the country, is owing to intemperance, to the unrestricted use of ardent spirits. [Ibid.

NATIVE GRAPES.

In this State, and indeed in New England generally, it is difficult every year to mature the foreign grapes—such as the Hamburg, Chasselas, Sweet-water, or even the Isabella and Catawba, which are natives of the Southern States, without the aid of glass and the cost of green-houses. True, we get them ripe some years in the open air; but alas! too often they fail in consequence of early frosts in autumn.—There is no better or more delicious fruit that comes from the bosom of the earth, than ripe grapes. If we can secure such fruit in our climate, with ordinary care, the object must be one peculiarly desirable. There is one way, we are quite sure, in which this may be done. Go, for instance, into the woods and meadows of Massachusetts, and ascertain where the *best* native grapes grow—or get some friend to do this for you. There are some native grapes in that State about as good as the Isabella or Catawba. Transplant these to your gardens in Maine, where they will be sheltered by the fence or buildings, and they will, after they attain to the bearing age, be sure to ripen their fruit almost every year.

Two years ago, the Editor happened to be making a visit to the farm of Hon. Daniel Webster in Marshfield. In the course of our peregrinations one day, Mr. W. took us into a swamp on his land, in which as he assured us he had some wild grapes growing of as delicious flavor as most of the foreign grapes. He thought they would flourish and ripen in Maine if cultivated in a warm garden with the benefit of the sun, as surely as they would ripen in his shaded swamp. We made arrangements to have a couple of dozens of the roots sent us the next spring.—They arrived safely and are now growing luxuriantly in our garden. They have borne some this season, the fruit was ripe by the later part of August. We think the project of cultivating native grapes is feasible and should be attended to by all the lovers of good fruit. [Maine Cultivator.

[From the Farmers Monthly Visitor.]

STUMPS, AND STUMP FENCE.

Josiah Calef, Esq. of Saco, contracted with the owner of a Stump Machine in his —the stumps to be taken from a piece of ground which Mr. C. wished to clear and prepare for the plough. The stumps were mostly white and yellow pine; many of them very large and deep in the ground. They were taken out with the stump machine, removed considerable, and a first rate fence built of them, for three shillings and ninepence a rod, by contract, and the owner of the machine well satisfied with his job. This fence will last one or two centuries, or perhaps longer, and it is the most valuable fence in the world against horses, cattle and sheep. The farm is improved—the land cleared for cultivation. Capt. Thomas Lord of this town has now the same machine at work on his farm, taking out stumps. He pays two dollars a day for the use of the machine. The wood was cleared off from a portion of his land last winter, and the stumps are mostly green pine, oak, and white maple. The ground rough. Of these large green stumps he gets out from seventy to one hundred a day. He has three yoke of oxen employed—one at the rope and two to haul the machine—and four hands attend. The progress is more rapid with old stumps in pastures, or even in rough uncleared lands. They do not take up so much earth with them and are more easily cleaned. It is the intention of Capt. Lord to convert his pine stumps into fence. Mr. Barnabas Palmer has also extracted nearly one thousand stumps from his lands this season, mostly pine, some oak and maple—many of them large and nearly green.

Kennebunk, Aug. 20, 1840.

FORWARDING THE CROP OF CORN.

MONMOUTH, Maine, July 28, 1840.

HON. I. HILL,—*Dear Sir:* The State of Maine has been thought by many not well calculated for Indian corn. It is true that we have heretofore had some pretty severe seasons which destroyed the crop, but it also cut off the same crop more or less in all of the New England States, as well as in New York.

Notwithstanding these cold seasons, I have always succeeded in having a good crop, by selecting and preserving an early variety. I this year plucked good full ears from my field on the 25th of this month, (July) a dozen of which I sent to the Editor of the Maine Farmer, and which were noticed by him in that paper.

I find it very easy to have a good crop of Indian corn every year; and most of our farmers can do the same if they would only work it right.

Respectfully yours,
ELIPHALET FOLSOM.

We calculate that the proper stimulating manure will forward Indian corn at least one week; and a selection of first ripened ears will make the difference of another week—so that the same kind of corn can be put forward one fortnight with ease. [Ed. Visitor.

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 19, 1840.

☞ For Terms—See First Page. ☜

The CULTIVATOR has a circulation of four thousand, which makes it a superior channel for advertisers.

☞ Subscribers who wish to remit cash to the Proprietor of this paper, can do it cheaply through the Post Office. Nothing more than newspaper postage would probably be charged. If a collector is sent out, they must see the necessity of an increased charge to pay the expense.

ON OUR FIRST PAGE: Andover.—The Silk Business in Massachusetts.—Stagnant Water.—Statistics of Pauperism.—Native Grapes.—Stumps and Stump Fence.—Forwarding the Crop of Corn, &c.

ON OUR FOURTH PAGE: Poetry.—Correspondence of the Cultivator.—Warming Houses.—A Reminiscence.—A Beautiful Sentiment.—Another Lot of Voters.—Merchants.—Educate your Children.—Singular Mode of Courtship.—The Heroine of Colombia.—The Tomato.—Agricultural Societies.—I won't be a Nun.—Pressure of the Seas, &c.

THE BUNKER-HILL MEETING.

The New York Journal of Commerce, a professed neutral paper, has some very judicious remarks on the late convention in Charlestown. The Editor seems much pleased that such good order and good feeling among political opponents prevailed—he takes particular notice of the conduct of several gentlemen on the democratic side of the argument who were liberal enough to offer their houses and their services to any persons who attended the meeting from a distance and who might be in some danger of not finding shelter—and he smiles at the humor of the Post in suggesting a caution against the danger of venturing in great numbers on the bridge.

The Journal thinks that eighty thousand men would hardly be allowed to assemble together for any purpose under one of the European governments, and feels happy that we enjoy so much liberty on this side of the water. The good order and decorum observed throughout is characteristic of New England and we hope the example here set will be imitated in all the States of the Union. If we are to sustain our free institutions we must be willing that each one should enjoy his own opinions on all questions of policy; and that each party should hold its meetings unmolested by its opponents in sentiment.

It is sometimes rather provoking to meet a man who cannot or will not agree with us in sentiment—but we should always remember that he is not farther from us than we are from him—we must bear and forbear, and instead of being provoked at a weak argument of an opponent, we should be pleased that we have—every week we [illegible] corrects these, and the principal advantage which an habitual liar gains is a reputation,—a reputation for lying! The greatest liar probably tells nine truths to one lie—unless an election is near at hand—and we must not try to stop the muzzle of a gun that shoots correctly nine times in ten.

MAINE ELECTION.

Thursday morning. Returns came in last evening from Maine which render it probable that Kent, the Whig candidate is elected by a considerable majority over the present Governor Fairfield. If these returns are correct Kent is elected provided the towns not yet heard from return a vote similar to that of last year.

It seems also that of the eight members of Congress to which that State is entitled the Whigs have elected five; the Democrats two; and that in the Oxford district there is no choice. Wm. P. Fessenden, the son of Gen. F., is elected in the Cumberland district in the room of Mr. Smith the sitting Van Buren member. Elisha H. Allen appears to have a majority in the Somerset and Penobscot districts over his Van Buren opponent, Mr. Davee. In the Eastern district Mr. Joseph C. Noyes, Whig, seems to be elected over Mr. Lowell, the present Van Buren member.

The express from Augusta last evening gave an opinion that both branches of the legislature elect have a majority against the Administration.

The Post of this morning has a less number of returns and it expresses a confidence in the re-election of Gov. Fairfield by a handsome majority.

NEWS FROM EUROPE. We have nothing of great importance to add to our foreign news. The Queen on the 17th ult. prorogued the Parliament, to meet again on the 5th of October. Louis Napoleon, the son of Louis Bonaparte, Ex-King of Holland, is safe in prison in France. The Britannia arrived at Liverpool on the 14th ult. in ten days from Halifax, the shortest passage ever known.

THE TEMPERANCE ALMANAC, *for* 1841. This little book has been laid on our table. It goes on the total abstinence principle—shows the "fitness and necessity of water as a drink"—and condemns the use of cider.

MEETING AT SPRINGFIELD.

We learn from the Post that there was a large Democratic meeting at Springfield, on Wednesday—that the enthusiasm and numbers were so great that the largest meeting-house in the place could not hold the assembled multitude—that Childs of Berkshire presided—that Judge Walker of Berkshire and Mr. Fisher of Norfolk were unanimously nominated for Electors at large, and Caleb Eddy for the district of Suffolk. That at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening those who had arrived in town were addressed by Mr. Whitmarsh, Mr. Bancroft, the Collector, Mr. Wright, Mr. Merrick, and Mr. Henshaw.

The Post says the addresses &c. would make people tremble at the thoughts of November, and that his informer and many others took particular notice of the size of the men there assembled, and all thought them much larger than those assembled on Bunker Hill last week.

We shall give the whole list of the electors nominated as soon as they are published.

POLITICAL JOKES.—We are fond of a good jest from any quarter, and if the political papers would deal more in jests and less in reproaches, we should like them better.

A democratic gentleman in Framingham keeps a monkey in a little house which he calls a log cabin—by way of jest he sometimes tells the visitors of the monkey that the animal is a candidate for the presidency. Some waggish whigs, after sporting with the monkey, complained that he would not talk. "Oh," said the gentleman, "he never answers in person—you must apply to his committee."

The Louisville Journal gives an account of a dialogue between a whig and a democrat. The democrat insisted that Harrison was an impostor—the whig thought he was no impostor now, but that he would *turn out one* by the fourth of March next.

MAINE ELECTION. The reports of Thursday seem to be confirmed, and it is probable that the whigs of Maine have elected their candidate for governor, and a majority of members for both branches of her legislature, but it is not certain.—The Courier of yesterday states that from returns there received the whigs have elected not less than 17 of the 25 Senators; and no doubt is entertained by the editor of a Whig majority in the house—but it seems the Whigs have yet gained not his majority, and unless they have [illegible] there seems to be no question in regard to members of Congress—the Whigs have five—the Democrats two, and in Oxford county there is no choice.

VERMONT ELECTION. We have nothing farther to add to the returns from this State than to give the majority which Jennings has over his opponent—being 10,576.

☞ It is reported that the Hon. Daniel Webster and Ex-Gov. Hill of New Hampshire will both attend the next Agricultural meeting at Worcester in October and deliver addresses on the occasion.

CORONER'S INQUEST. An inquest was held on Monday morning by Coroner Pratt on the body of Mrs. Ann Boyle, aged 64. She was well known as the celebrated Mrs. Underwood, fortune teller, at the north part of the city. Her son called to her house, in Charter street, in the morning, and found her dead in bed; she has slept in her house alone for some years past, and was subject at times to have fits. Verdict of the jury, death by disease of the chest.

A coroners inquest was held on Monday forenoon by coroner Pratt, on the body of an infant female child found dead on the marsh near the junction of the Worcester and Providence railroad; by the appearance of the child it had been there but one or two days, and was probably left there alive to perish. Verdict of the jury, death by violence. [Times.

KENNEBEC FOREVER. Last Sunday morning, the wife of Mr. G. K. Norris, of Monmouth, in this county, was safely delivered of *four living children!!* three daughters and one son, two of whom, the son and a daughter, are now living. The mother is doing well. Our readers may call this a monstrosity, but it is nevertheless a *fact*, Mr. Miller's prediction to the contrary, notwithstanding. [Maine Cultivator.

The Nantucket Inquirer says that during the month of August, there were imported into the United States, 9,960 barrels, or 324,350 gallons of sperm, and 11,325 barrels, or 363,062 gallons of whale oil.

There have been several slight frosts in the upcountry within the past few days, but not sufficient to injure crops on the ground in any great degree.

The receipts for postage on letters, delivered at the Bunker Hill Monument Fair, amounted to five hundred and fifty two dollars and twenty-five cents.

About forty negroes, men and women, were arrested in New York, on Friday, while engaged in the lowest kind of gambling. Twenty were committed to prison.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

The Steamer Britannia, from Liverpool, has arrived. She came up to the city at five o'clock yesterday morning—her running time was but little more than twelve days and a half. The British Queen arrived in New York on Wednesday night. The Britannia brings the London news of Sept. 1st, and Liverpool of Aug. 28th.

In France war was much *talked of* in the newspapers and probably a great portion of the citizens would be pleased with a renewal of bloody scenes—but the King of France knows better than to break at present with England and the allied powers. The Egyptian ruler is dissatisfied with the treaty recently made without the consent of France, and it is said that he is busily preparing for a contest. France cannot assist him.

Louis Philippe came near being swamped on his passage in the steamer Veloce to Boulogne. The vessel ran aground, and was in imminent peril; but the king would not quit her until every passenger was landed. He was received with much enthusiasm at Boulogne, where he went to thank the people in person for their loyalty.

The King walked unattended among the citizens of Boulogne, and thanked them for their promptness in stopping the career of the aspiring Louis Napoleon. The King has summoned the Chamber of Peers to try the disturbers of the peace at Bologne, among whom is Count Montholon.

The French have much trouble in Algiers; the Arabs will never make good subjects of the French. They have surprised and slaughtered 125 in a detachment, and they have taken courage.—They have besieged Cherchell, and killed the captain and 21 men.

The British expedition had not reached China. The Chinese advise the Americans not to keep bad company! The British now trade under the Danish flag.

A violent storm has deluged the city of Liverpool. A hurricane was felt from the west and it was feared the shipping had experienced much loss.

Fires in London.—Several very destructive fires broke out in London on the 24th and 27th ult., and the estimated loss is £100,000—one life was lost and several persons were severely wounded.

The Bath and Bristol rail-road is now completed and will be opened immediately. The eastern rail road cars have been running sixty miles pr. hour, and four men lost their lives in consequence of accidents through this rapid motion.

[illegible] to the opposite bank—it is expected to be ready for passengers in a few weeks.

The new King of Prussia has granted an Amnesty to all state prisoners, and in consequence five have been set at liberty.

Spain. In the province of Valencia an insurrection has broken out, and some disturbances were experienced on account of the refusal of the officers to permit a serenade of the Queen. Her majesty's government has not yet been satisfied with the blood that has been shed. One hundred and twenty men and one woman have been shot for their defence of Colado.—The garrison was taken prisoners after their evacuation of the place! What can we hope of Spain?

The Britannia brought out 16 mail bags and over 20,000 letters—the largest number ever brought by one vessel. She also brought 86 passengers to Halifax, and 76 to Boston.

The British Queen brought to New York from London 100 passengers.

The Artesian Well.—The Constitutionel says this has reached the depth of 500 yards. Reumer's thermometer stands at 250 at the bottom of it—and this indicates an increase of temperature of one degree pr. yard according as they descend into the earth.

A Republican dinner at which 6000 men were present, took place on Monday near Paris. After several unequivocal toasts and sentiments were uttered and songs were sung, the company dispersed about 8 o'clock, P. M. The Governor had made ample preparations to repel any disorders that might have ensued, but the parties separated without committing any species of disturbance.

A dreadful accident happened at Lesbridge on the river Lea, on the 1st, by which eleven lives were lost. It appears that two different parties, one of six and the other nine persons, had taken a row on the river in boats, and that as they came up to the bridge their boats came in contact with such force as to cause the catastrophe we have named.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF SMUGGLING AND SEIZURE OF THE BRITISH QUEEN!—The greatest excitement appears to have prevailed in London, when it was rumored that the noble and favorite steamer, 'British Queen,' had been seized in the Queen's name by her Majesty's officers. This rumor, which was at first supposed to be only a rumor, turned out to be well founded. On the 17th ult., or soon after the steamer was moored at her usual place, Blackwell, two officers went on board to inspect her cargo and the passenger's luggage, and took charge of the ship. They proceeded to search the vessel, and soon after discovered a cask buried among the coals. They stove the head in and found it contained *tobacco*. They prosecuted their search and in various parts of the vessel, and at different times found about 1300 pounds of American negro head tobacco, together with several pounds of cigar and tea—the duty on the whole was between three and four hundred pounds sterling. The ship was seized in the Queen's name, and the affair was investigated before the Board of Customs.

No blame was attached to Captain Roberts or any of his officers, who were honorably acquitted from any attempt to defraud the government, but the firemen and engineers were discovered to be the guilty parties, numbering about forty persons, all of whom Capt. Roberts discharged, and the vessel was permitted to depart on her trip to this country on her regular day.—The carpenter of the ship was brought before the Thames Police, charged with smuggling 517 lbs. of tobacco, and was ordered to pay £100, or be imprisoned till it was paid. Several others were examined, but the result of the examination was not published when the British Queen left England. We shall probably be able to gather further particulars from Capt. Roberts in a day or two. [Times.

THE MONUMENT FAIR has at last closed. After a week of hard labor, most of the articles exposed for sale in Quincy Hall have been sold and carried off. The ladies have once more left the hall solitary. The decorations have been torn down, and now it looks indeed like a "banquet hall deserted." Strips of blue and white cotton, marshal's batons, and lumber, are the only remains of the beautiful sight to be seen there a week ago. And the goods have not been sacrificed; some have grumbled, to be sure, at what they called high prices, though, with a few exceptions, the prices asked have been obtained.

There were some who went to the Fair, not with the intention or desire of building the Monument, but with the expectation of buying cheaper than at the shops.—*They*, perhaps, may regret the twenty five cents paid for admission; in general, we think, however, that had the price of tickets been double what it was, the crowd would have been no less. Great credit is due to the ladies of New England, for their patience and perseverance, and for their industry in raising such a show in so short a time.

The officers of the Columbus did their share by giving to the ladies the beautiful panorama at the west end of the Hall.—For the flags and other naval ornaments, the ladies were indebted to Captain Sturgis and the Navy officers at Charlestown. [Courier.

☞ Three more shin plaster concerns have failed in Baltimore, viz: the 'Baltimore Savings Institution,' the 'Mechanics' Saving Fund, and the 'City Trust Company.' As the character of these concerns may not be known to all our readers, we would state, the banks in the southern cities issuing no bills less than twenty shillings for a year or two back, individuals have undertaken to issue bills and receive deposites, giving to their establishments some high sounding names, like those above. Notwithstanding these issues were against law, and the newspapers have been constantly cautioning their readers against taking them, yet for want of a better currency, they have passed from hand to hand freely in all small transactions, until the individual had crowded out some twenty or thirty thousand dollars, or more, when either from mismanagement or knavery, he generally fails, and leaves his worthless shinplasters in the hands of the community.

It appears by the Sun that no less than twenty-eight associations are circulating their worthless trash in that city, in sums from a fip up to five dollars, in addition to the individual issues of some thirty persons of all varieties of occupation, hotel keepers, musicians, grocers, bar-keepers, hucksters, bath-keepers, &c. [Newburyport Herald.

ROBBERY AND DROWNING. The New Orleans Picayune of the 7th says—On the night before last a fellow named Kelly, notorious for his rascality in this community, went on board the schooner Emerald, Captain Morgan, where he was detected in the act of taking off two trunks of Captain Morgan's clothing. The mate of the schooner discovered him and gave the alarm, which aroused the sailors on board the schooner Olinthus. Captain Guy, lying alongside. Kelly was secured and taken to prison, and yesterday morning was committed for trial before the Criminal Court. But the melancholy part of the story is yet to be told. A seaman named Peter Peterson, belonging to the Olinthus, in attempting to arrest the thief, accidentally fell between the two vessels and was drowned immediately. Poor Peterson was called from his tranquil slumbers to fall into the sleep of eternity. He belonged to Castile, and has left a wife and two children, who are yet to grieve over his melancholy fate.

MUNICIPAL COURT. John C. Gale, the teacher of penmanship, who set such a bad copy for his pupils, in this city, a short time since, was brought up for trial yesterday morning, on three indictments for stealing, on different occasions. On his arraignment, last week, he pleaded not guilty to all three charges, but by the advice of his counsel he was now induced to retract this plea, upon the first indictment—*nol. pros.* was entered by the county Attorney on the second, in consequence of a want of positive testimony—and the third was placed on file for subsequent action. The indictment to which Gale pleaded guilty charged him with stealing $21 in bank bills from the store of Mr. Charles Boardman, 50 Court St. So Mr Gale is *finished* in a *single lesson*—quicker than ever the great Bristow himself could perform that service, in his best days.—[Times.

[From the Times Extra.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The packet ship England, arrived at New York from Liverpool, brings London dates to the 7th ult. The London Times of the 7th contains the highly important intelligence detailed below, of an *attempted revolution in France, in favor of Louis Napoleon!*

The pacification of Syria is confirmed.

A perfect panic was occasioned at the Bourse, in Paris, on Wednesday, by a report that the ratification of the Treaty of Alliance by Prussia had been received.—Numerous failures had occurred on the Bourse.

[From the London Times, of August 7.]

ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.—*Boulogne-Sur-Mer*, August 6. This morning, one of those mad attempts at revolution which have characterized the French since the days of the first and of memorable July, disturbed the inhabitants of this peaceful town from its slumbers. The facts, as I have collected them, are as follows:—

The City of Edinburgh steamer, belonging to the Commercial Steam Navigation Company, was hired by Prince Louis Napoleon, ostensibly for an excursion of pleasure along the British coast, for fourteen days. In this he embarked with fifty six followers, eight horses and two carriages, in the Thames, on Wednesday last; this morning, about two o'clock they reached the coast of France, off Wimiroux, about three miles from Boulogne.—The surprise of the captain and crew may be imagined, to see the whole of his passengers come on deck, not in the peaceful garb of citizens, but *en militaire*, some as lancers, some as general officers, some as private soldiers, with an oil-skin covering on their hats, with the number 40 painted in front, that being the regiment which at Strasburg had formerly indentified itself so seriously in the cause of Louis Napoleon.

Their object was soon made evident.—The ship's boat was lowered, and the whole company landed in three trips. Before the Prince left the vessel, he ordered the captain to cruise off the coast, but to keep close in to Boulogne, and have a boat ready manned to come off for them, should they signalize to that effect. Among those landed, I have been able to collect the names of the General Montholon, Colonel Vandrey, Colonel Parquin, and Colonel Delaborde.

When all had landed, they marched into the town by the Place Navarin, Rue des Carreaux, Rue Simoneau, into the Grand Rue, shouting "Vive l'Empereur," the Prince carrying his hat on the point of his sword, and waving it in the air.—From the Grand Rue they made their way by the Rue de la Lampe to the Caserne, and roused the small body of troops of the line (I believe only one company) that perform duty here. The soldiers awakened, and seeing themselves surrounded by general officers, knew not what to make of the scene. They were, however, soon made to comprehend that a revolution was on foot, that Louis Phillippe was dethroned, that all France was roused in favor of their Emperor Louis Napoleon, and that they [illegible] As some were preparing to obey, their captain, who had been awakened by the noise, rushed in among them, and restored their wavering loyalty by shouting "Vive le Roi." High words and a scuffle ensued between him and Prince Louis, when the latter drew a pistol and fired; unfortunately, the ball shattered the under-jaw of a poor soldier, who was endeavoring to separate them, and the whole party, finding that the soldiers were lukewarm, that the officers were faithful, that nothing was to be done there, precipitately quitted the Caserne, and retired to the port.

By this time the town was roused, the authorities were on foot, the drums were beating to arms, and the National Guards pouring out in all directions. Proclamations, with a decree, had been lavishly distributed along every street through which they passed, and money given to those who had followed them. These soon declared what the object was, and the necessary directions were given by the Sous-Prefet to attack the disturbers of the peace. Within two hours the greater part were either prisoners in the citadel, shot or dispersed. They made no stand after leaving the Caserne. Some made their way with the eagle to the Napoleon column, some with the Prince hastened to the sea-side, and signalled for a boat from the steamer. Unfortunately for them, too many got into it, and it upset. The Prince, with three or four others, swam for the steamer, and had a narrow escape of being drowned.

During their absence, however, affairs changed on board the steamer. M. Pollett, the harbor master, by order of the Mayor, had proceeded with a dozen custom-house officers in a boat, and taken possession of it; it was fortunate for the Prince they did so, for in returning into the harbor, they found him almost exhausted, clinging to the buoy, about the eighth of a mile from the shore. He was taken on board, and with him Colonel Voudrey. In escaping from the shore they narrowly avoided being shot; several balls passed close to the Prince, and several of his followers were wounded, and sunk to rise no more. The report is that six have been found; one poor doctor who surrendered, was shot by a National Guard.

[From another Correspondent.]

How a man with sixty men could think of raising an army in this peaceably disposed province, I cannot understand. He must have been misled as to the disposition of the people. At the same time, had he landed with 300 men, there can be no doubt but Boulogne would be at this moment in his hands. The people have been for several days in a state of great excitement in consequence of the war talk, and so easily are they to be gulled upon matters relating to hostilities with England, that the first rumor of the debarkation this morning was, that "the English had already landed a force on the coast."

I had a peep at Louis Napoleon. Poor devil! he looked awfully excited. His followers are fine looking fellows. They appear to be the dare-devils of all nations—Poles, French, Swiss, and some say English. The latter statement I do not believe. The artillery and National Guard were in readiness.

A letter from St. Petersburg, dated the 22d of July, given in the Gazette d'Etat de Prusse, communicates the important fact, than an imperial manifesto, dated 18th ult. had appeared, ordering a general levy of men throughout the two empires in the following proportions:—The governments of Pensa, Stinbrisk, Orenburgh, Saratoff, Woronesch, Astrachan, and the province of the Don Cossacks, and Circassia, are to furnish six men out of every 1000. The governments of Kalouga, Tula, Rjaejau, and Tamboff, on account of the bad harvest of the present year, are exempted from this measure. The governments of Esthonia, Livonia, Courland, Witepsk, Wilna, Grodno, Bialystock, Minsk, Mohilew, Tschernigoff, Kiow, Pultowa, Wolhynia, Podolia, Cherson, Ikaterinoslaw, and Tauris, will furnish six men out of every 1000, because the natives of these provinces can return to their families after fifteen years' service. All the other governments throughout the empire are only to furnish five out of every 1000. The citizens of the governments of Witepsk, Mohilew, Kiow, Podolia, Wolhynia, and Bialystock, are to furnish five out of every 1000. This recruiting is to commence on the 1st of November next, and to be completed on the first January following.

Madrid papers of 28th ult. state that the most perfect tranquility continued to reign in that capital.

The Stock-Exchange was brisk. The Five per Cents rose to 26 13-16 for cash.

EAST INDIES. A letter dated Bombay June 22, states that the arrival of the Russians at Khiva is now pronounced positive. In Candahar the tribe of the Ghizzees are in rebellion, and General Nott endeavoring to quell it. Lieut. Walter Clarke, with about eighty Bombay native Infantry, was attacked near Sukkur and all cut to pieces, towards the end of May, by the Murrees, one of the wild of the Belooche tribes.

ANOTHER DREADFUL ACCIDENT. We learn from the Easton, Pa., Whig, that a few days since a most distressing accident occurred at Williams Township, about two miles above that place. Mr. George Wolf, a farmer of Williams, accompanied by his wife and a Miss Woodring, with a young child, came to Easton in a two horse wagon. On their return the horses became entangled; Mr. Wolf put out his foot on the tongue with the intention of righting them, when at that moment the wagon striking a stone, he was precipitated between the horses, and the wagon passed over him, injuring him considerably. The horses then started and ran. The young woman, with the child in her arms, jumped from the wagon without harm to either. After the horses had run a short distance Mrs. Wolf, who remained in the wagon was thrown therefrom, and melancholy relate, was instantly killed. The physician who examined the body afterwards pronounced her neck dislocated. [Sun.

SEVERE RECOUNTER. The Register printed at Yazoo city, Mi., says that Mr. Wilkes, of that county, about ten days since took up a negro in the woods who had been for some time runaway from home, and as they were proceeding home the negro secretly drew a knife and inflicted several stabs upon Mr. Wilkes, ere he had time to defend himself. Mr Wilkes succeeded in stabbing the negro several times with his own knife, when both became disabled. Mr. W. received a stab in the abdomen, which entered the bowels, time, and for several days his life was spaired of: but he is now likely to recover. The negro is committed for trial.

SAVANNAH ELECTION. The annual charter election, at Savannah, 7th inst. turned exclusively upon national politics. The average Van Buren majority was 139. The last party vote was in 1838, upon a congressional ticket, when the Van Buren majority was 139, the Whig ticket being elected in the State. In 1836, when the electoral vote went for White, Chatham county gave 175 majority to Van Buren, the whole of which was obtained in Savannah. [Courier.

LIBEL BY A CLERGYMAN. The Edinburgh Journal says—There is at present a very interesting case at the Court of Sessions. A clergyman, in the course of addressing his congregation, alluded to a published work, the author of which he denounced as "an infidel scoundrel." The author has brought an action of damages, and great interest is excited in the law of the case—whether the clergyman's is a case of privilege.

ARREST OF A MAIL ROBBER. A letter to the Postmaster of Baltimore, from the Agent of the Post Office Department, dated Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 10th, 1840, states that the individual who robbed the United States mail, east of Springfield, Ohio, on the night of the 10th of March last, has been arrested, and sixteen hundred and dollars of the money recovered. Charles Bosterick, the driver of the mail stage, turns out to be the robber.

The St. Louis Bulletin of the 4th states that the extensive stock of hats and shoes sold on the 3d, went off at prices. The sales amounted to $15,000. All the fresh stock went more than invoice prices.

The amount of wheat which comes to the Erie Canal is on the increase. From the 1st to the 7th of September, more than 70,000 bushels were delivered at West Troy, and in the same week over barrels of flour.

The Powder Mill at St. Clair, Pottsville, Pa., exploded last week, with 1700 lbs. of powder, and killed two German workmen.

SALE OF STOCKS AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY,

BY STEPHEN BROWN.

Shares Boston & Wor. R. Road, 107¼ a 107½ pr sh.
" Boston & Prov. R. Road, 95½ a 97½ per sh.
" Eastern Railroad, 96½ per share.
" Atlantic Bank, 90½ per share.
" Merchants' Bank, 2½ per ct adv.
" Union Bank, 3¼ per ct adv.
" Market Bank, $54½ for $100.
" Traders' Bank, 94 per sh.
" United States Insurance Co. $45½ for $50.
" Charlestown Wharf Co. $44½ a 45 for 100.
" Canton Hardware Company, $5¼ per sh.
" Locks and Canals, entitled to div. of 15 per ct, $915 per share.
" Firemen's Insurance Co, 79 per sh.
" National Ins. Co. $53¼ for 50.
" Mercantile Marine Ins. Co. 96 per sh.
" Boylston Insurance Company, 91 per sq.
" Atlantic Insurance Co. 74½ per sh.
" Hingham Steamboat, $420, par 570.
" Boston Athenæum, $175 per sh.

MARRIAGES.

n New England Village, Grafton, Sept. 1, by Rev. . Sargent, Mr. John Bridges to Miss Mary Dean.

n Barre, Sept. 8, by Rev. Mr. Brimbleton, Mr. illiam Mecorney to Miss Rosavilla L. Russell.

n Providence, Sept. 3, by Rev. Mr. Parker, Mr. id Osborn to Miss Ann Eliza, only daughter of Mr. rge Bowen.

n Guilford, Ct., 30th ult., by Rev. Mr. Dutton, An- a Lane Esq., of New York, formerly of Cincinnati, l one of the principal donors to the Lane Seminary that city, to Miss Semor Amarinthia, only daughter Charles William Rogers, M. D. of Georgia.

n Hancock Barracks, Sept. 1, Lieut. Joseph A. skin, 1st Regiment Artillery, to Miss Rebecca E., ghter of Assistant Surgeon Sprague, U. S. Army.

n Woodstock, Ct. Aug. 7, Mr. Nelson W. Bick- l to Miss Caroline, daughter of Elisha Converse, n.

DEATHS.

n Worcester, Sept. 11, Nathaniel Willis, son of Ansel Lakin, 3 years; Mrs. Zeriah Carroll, 67.

n Harvard, Aug. 31, Capt. John Stacy, a native of mingham, aged 83. Capt. Stacy was a revolution- pensioner from 1818 to the time of his death. He ed his country six years in the war of the revolu- n; was at the battle of Bunker Hill, and many other les during the struggle.

n Prescott, 4th ult., Mrs. Mehitable H., wife of Mr. Cookey, and daughter of the late Dea. John s, 29.

n Greenfield, 9th inst. Elijah Alvord Esq., 64.

n Lebanon, Conn., 27th ult., Dr. Benoni Sweet, 80.

n Plymouth, 6th inst., Ebenezer G. Parker, Esq. hier of the Old Colony Bank. 40.

n Williston, Vt. 5th inst. Hon. Martin Chittenden, merly a member of Congress and Governor of the te.

n Nashville, at the residence of Dr. W. P. Law- ce, William H. Sumner, late a delegate attached to Louisiana delegation to the convention, and a mer- nt of New Orleans, formerly of Boston.

n Monmouth, Warren Co. Illinois, of bilious fever, Bryant Nutting, 38, formerly of Leverett, Mass.

n Cairo, Illinois, of congestive fever, Col. Anthony y, the acting commissioner and principal engineer the works and improvements of the Cairo city and l county.

n Apalachicola, 16th ult., at the residence of N. C. lins, Esq., Susan Gage, a native of Middleton, , 29.

n Millbury, Sept. 2, Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. rles Tyler, 1½ yrs.

n Oxford, Sept. 8, Joseph Henry, son of Mr. Obed ler, 9th, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. Obed Miller, 35.

n Grafton, Aug. 31, Amasa X. Perry, 31.

n Petersham, Sept. 2, Mrs. Jemima Deane, 87.

n Winchendon, Sept. 6, Mary Ann Eddy, 16.

n Worcester, Vt. Aug. 31, Mrs. Parnell M., wife of T. B. Taylor, formerly of Leominster.

Number of Deaths in this city for the week ending t. 12, 60: Males, 29: Females, 31. Causes: con- ption, 4, dysentery, 8, canker in the bowels, 3, in- ile, 5, dropsy on the brain, 1, typhous fever, 3, ping cough, 3, lung fever, 4, diarrhœa, 1, sudden, 1, mperance, 2, cholera infantum, 4, cancer in the b, 1, delirium tremens, 1, canker on the lungs, 1, er, 1, old age, 1, teething, 3, hydrocephalus, 1, lysis, 1, cramp, 1, quinsy, 1, cholera morbus, 1, matic fever, 1, scarlet fever, 1, dropsy, 2, inflam- on of the bowels, 1, bowel complaint, 1, suicide, 1.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.

oals—The abundant supply of English Coals which e been received this season, have kept prices unusu- low; several importations of Cannel, Newcastle Orrel, have been sold to dealers within the quoted s, and two or three cargoes to arrive, at some re- ion. The business done in Nova Scotia has also considerable, both by dealers and manufacturers, the latter have purchased quite freely at a slight g off from previous quotations.

offee—A more extensive demand has been experi- d for most descriptions, chiefly to go out of the ket; 4 a 500 bags Cuba 10 a 11c; 300 do Laguayra a 11c; 5 a 600 do Java common, 12 , and Govern- t 13 a 13½c; 500 bags St. Domingo 9½ a 9¾c; 400 Rio 10c; 170 do Porto Rico 12c; 250 do Sumatra, 11¼c per lb, 6 mos. The stock of most descrip- is small, and prices close firm.

ish—A brisk trade has been done in all kinds of at the highest quotations; 3000 qtls Grand Bank 2 50, and from stores 2 60 a 2 62½ per qtl; Hake, , Haddock, $1; and Bay 2 a 2 12 do do. Mack- are in great demand, but none of any consequence ked off this week; sales have been No. 1, 12 50 a ; and a few parcels No. 1 in fares, at higher pri- , No. 2, 10 50 a 10 75; No. 3, 5 12 a 5 50 per qtl;

ides—The sales of the week have been confined to bales Calcutta, 1 20 each, 6 mos; 400 West India, ; 30 bales Madras Goat Skins, 21 a 25c each, 6 .

ops—The crop in this State, as well as in New mpshire and Maine, we understadd, will be one d larger, aud of much better quality than that of t year. Sales have been made at 25c per lb, and e contracts made by dealers for delivery at same e. The weather has been remarkably fine for pick- , and nearly two thirds of the crop has been already ured, and the whole will be in the course of another k. There were some speculative transactions with wers before the picking commenced, at prices con- erably below our present quotation.

ron—The transactions since our last have been for edes, 200 tons from store, 82 50 per ton, 8 mos cr; a parcel Old Sable, 97 50 per ton, 6 mos.

eather—A public sale of 2000 sides, from New rk, was made to-day at 17¼ a 18¼c per lb, 6 mos cr.

olasses—There have been but few operations in the rket since our last report. A cargo Cuba, about 300 s, was taken for distilling at 21c, 6 mos; 200 do eet, by the trade, at 23c; 75 do po, 24c, 6 mos; 100 s Cienfuegos, 28c; 120 do Trinidad, 27c per gal. os. Surinam, sweet, 24 a 25c, and tart, 22c, 6 mos. tillers are not inclined to operate much beyond their mediate wants, at prices asked by importers.

Provisions—No change has been observable on the ces of last week; sales have been steady, but small. ther transactions in Lard at 12c per lb for shipping, mos cr.

alt—The market has experienced a slight improve- nt for most descriptions. A cargo Curacoa sold to a nufacturer at 2 62½ per hhd, 6 mos. A cargo Cadiz l this afternoon, at $2 per hhd, 8 mos cr; 1500 bags erpool fine, 1 53, cash. An import of 2000 bags l be shipped to a Southern port; 3500 bags arrived s week, is being stored for an improved market.

ugar—The operations have been quite large since last report, embracing 13 a 1500 boxes Cuba brown refining, at 7¼ a 7¾, for ordinary to fair quality, and 0 boxes white do do, 9½ a 10c per lb, mostly taken Southern refiners; about 700 boxes brown, to the de, at 7¼ a 8¼c for common to prime yellow. The rket is firm and has rather an upward tendency.

Tea—The market continues to sustain the prices ked for the requirements of the trade. The import ship Lotus, we understand, will be stored by the porter. The cargo consists of 3500 packages Young son, 3200 do Souchong, 550 boxes Hyson, 600 do perial, 224 chests Hyson Skin, 200 hf chests, 250 xes Pecco, 280 packages other descriptions.

Wool—The sales of the week have been limited in tent, and without any improvement in prices. Wool- n Goods, although in fair demand, are still selling at ry low prices, which prevents manufacturers from ying any more stock than is sufficient for a limited pply. The stock of Wool in market is equal to the mand.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 19. Flour—There was quite an ac- e demand for Flour towards the close of the week, d stocks of all descriptions being unusually ligh for the season, prices were more fully realized. Sales of Genesee, good common brands, $5¾, and fancy, $5¾ a 5⅞; Fredericksburg $5¾, and new wheat $5½; Howard St. $5¼ a 5⅜ per bbl, cash. No further sales for the English market, we believe, have been made this week.

Grain—There has been a good demand for Corn throughout the week, the advance at some of the principal Southern ports having contributed to render the market more animated, and caused a corresponding rise in prices here. Sales of white have been made at 59 a 59½c, and yellow flat 62 a 63c per bushel; Southern Oats 25 a 30c; Northern, none arrived this week, and consequently no cargo sales. Rye, Southern, 58 a 60c, and Northern 66 a 68 per bushel. The supplies of Corn are light, and of Oats abundant. Rye not large, but ample to meet the existing demand.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12th. Flour—The market has been rather unsettled to-day for Flour. Previously sales were made to some extent at $5½, but 5¼ is now firmly demanded by some factors, and some sales made at this advance; for Pennsylvania fresh ground in Broad St. sales have been made at 5 00; at the Depot $8½ delivered Rye is firm at $3¼.

Grain—Yellow corn has advanced to 58c per bushel; white, 54 a 55c; Oats, large sales a 25½ a 26c per bushel. Rye continues very scarce, and would command at least 65c per bushel; Wheat, prime, 1 05 a 1 08; sales of several cargoes light Delaware wheat, 1 00 to 1 02 per bushel.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12. Flour—Sales of Howard St. has been made at 5 12 a 5 25 for good common to choice brands from Stores; the car and wagon price continues at 5 00; City Mills, 5 12½ a 5 25; Rye Flour is held at 3 25 a 3 50; Corn meal 3 25 per barrel.

Grain—Maryland and Virginia wheat, prime, 1 06; Susquehanna, 1 10; Maryland, prime red, 95 a 1 05; sales of Rye, 59 a 60c for Maryland, and 66 for Pennsylvania; sales of corn, 53 54 for white, 56 a 57c for yellow; Oats, 27 a 28c.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

Potatoes, new, per bushel	50	a	67
Turnips, new, per bunch	4	a	6
Carrots, new, per bunch	6	a	..
Beets, new, per bunch	6	a	..
Marrow Squashes, per lb	1	a	1½
Cauliflowers, each	8	a	10
Brocoli, each	8	a	12
Parsley, per peck	50	a	..
Cucumbers, per doz	4	a	6
Tomatoes, per half peck	8	a	10
Celery, per root	6	a	12½
Cabbages, new, each	4	a	6
String Beans, half peck	10	a	12
Green Corn, per doz	6	a	8

Fruit.

Apples, Southern, per bush	1 00	a	1 25
Pears, per bushel	1 50	a	2 00
Peaches	3 00	a	5 00
Sweet Potatoes, per bush	1 25	a	1 50
Watermelons	12½	a	25
Bartlett Pears, per doz	37½	a	75
St. Michael, do	25	a	50
Muskmelons	6	a	12
Cantelopes	6	a	12
Seckel Pears, per half pk	62½	a	75
Barberries, per bush	50	a	62½
Cranberries, per bushel	1 00	a	1 50
Grapes, black Hamburg, per lb	62	a	75
" Sweet Water, per lb	37½	a	50
Lemons, per dozen	17	a	20
Oranges, do do	25	a	50
Dried Apples, do do	7	a	8
Walnuts, per bushel	1 50	a	2 00

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Butter, lump, per lb	25	a	28
" firkin	17	a	20
Cheese, new milk, per lb	8	a	9
" four meal	3	a	4
Eggs, per dozen	..	a	15
Beef, per lb	6	a	12½
Do Corned	7	a	9
Do Smoked	..	a	12½
Beef Tallow, per lb	9	a	..
Pork, whole hogs	5½	a	6½
Pigs, roasting, per lb	11	a	12½
Pork, Fresh	9	a	10
" Salted	8	a	10
Hams, Boston, per lb	12	a	12½
Do. Western, do do	11½	a	12
Lard, best, per lb	11½	a	12½
Do Western, per keg	12	a	..
Tripe, per lb	..	a	10
Pigs Feet, per lb	..	a	8
Veal	6¼	a	12½
Whole Calves	6	a	8
Chickens, per pair	50	a	1 00
Turkeys, each	50	a	1 00
Pigeons, per dozen	75	a	1 00
Mutton, per lb	6	a	12½
Lamb, per lb	5	a	10

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

Newcastle, per chaldron	..	a	8 50
Cannel, do do	10 50	a	..
Orrel, do do	8 25	a	..
Pictou, do do	..	a	..
Sidney, do do	7 00	a	7 25

RETAIL PRICES.

Lackawana, per 2000 lbs	..	a	7 00
Peach Orchard, do do	..	a	7 50
Peach Mountain, do do	..	a	7 50
Coke, per chaldron	..	a	6 50
Charcoal, per basket	..	a	32
Eastern Wood, per cord	..	a	6 00
Ordinary do do, do do	—	a	4 50
Country do, do do	7 00	a	7 00

HIDE MARKET.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb	14½	a	15
Pernambuco, dry salted	11	a	11½
Rio Grande	14½	a	15
St. Salvador	10½	a	11
Maranham	11	a	12
California	11½	a	12
West-Indian	10	a	12
African	12	a	14
Green, slaughtered	5	a	6
Calcutta, cow, green salted	75	a	1 25
Do. do do..light	..	a	..
Do. dry	60	a	85

SEED MARKET.

Mustard Seed, brown, per bag	10 00	a	..
" " white, " "	10 00	a	..
Hemp Seed, per bushel	..	a	2 00
Canary Seed, do do	1 50	a	2 00
Flax Seed, per bush	1 25	a	1 35
" " American, do do	..	a	..
Clover, Northern, per hundred	12	a	13
" Southern, do do	..	a	..
" Foreign, do do	..	a	12
" White Dutch, per lb	28	a	30
" Lucerne, or French	33	a	..
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush	..	a	2 50
Red Top, bushel	63	a	65
" " Southern, do	70	a	75
Orchard Grass, do	2 50	a	..
Millett, do	2 00	a	2 50
Buckwheat, do	..	a	2 00

HAY MARKET.

Eastern Screwed, per ton	10 00	a	11 00
" Hard Pressed, do. do.	..	a	..
Good Country, per hundred	75	a	80
Old	80	a	85
Straw	35	a	40

LIME MARKET.

Thomaston, per cask	75	a	80
Camden	65	a	70
L'Etang, St. George Co's	..	a	..
white lump	1 00	a	1 12
do do 2d quality	90	a	1 00
do do common	70	a	75

LEATHER MARKET.

Philad., best tannage, per lb	26	a	28
do country do	23	a	26
Baltimore city tannage	22	a	26
do dry hide	20	a	22
New York red, light	19	a	20
do do, middling	18	a	18½
do do, overweight	17	a	18
Boston do, slaughter	21	a	22
do dry hide	18	a	20
Slaughter Upper, in the rough	..	a	24

WOOL MARKET.

American, common to ¼ blood	32	a	34
" " " ½ "	35	a	38
" " " ¾ "	40	a	..
Pulled Wool, superfine	42	a	45
No. 1, Lambs'	35	a	40
No. 2, "	23	a	25
No. 3, "	18	a	20

HOP MARKET.

1st sort, Mass. 1840, per lb	20	a	25
2d do do do	..	a	..
1838	20	a	..

HONEY.

Cuba, per gall	47	a	50
Northern	..	a	..

PLASTER PARIS.

Per ton, 2240 lbs, cash	2 37	a	2 50

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

BRIGHTON, Monday, Sept. 14. At market, 380 Beef Cattle, 675 Stores, 4800 Sheep, and 975 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—The prices obtained last week were fully sustained. We quote first quality, 5 75 a $6; second quality, 5 25 a 5 50; third quality, $4 a 5.

Stores—Yearlings, $8 a 11; two year old, $14 a 18; three year old, $22 a 28.

Sheep—Dull. Lots sold for 1 12, 1 25, 1 42, 1 66, 1 75, 1 88, and $2.

Swine—Dull, and prices further declined. Lots to peddle sold at 3, 3½, 2¾, and 3¼c for Sows, and 4, 4¼, 4¼ and 4¾c for Barrows; lot of large selected Barrow Shoats at 4¼c; old Hogs at 3½ a 4c for Barrows. At retail, 3½ a 5.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14. At market, 1150 head of Beef Cattle, including 50 left over last week, 150 from the South, 125 from the East, and the balance from this State, and 3700 Sheep and Lambs.

The Beef market was well attended, and extensive sales made at a small reduction from last week's prices. Sales of 1075 head at 5 50 a 7 60, and a few extra Cattle were taken at $8, averaging 6 75 per 100 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs were something lower; the sales amount to 3500. Sheep at 4 50 a $4; Lambs at 3 25 a $4 each.

FOR SALE.

A FARM situated in the centre of Temple, containing 160 acres, on which is a two story house, 30 feet by 40, finished throughout and painted, a good cool cellar, a barn 36 feet by 86, three sheds 30 feet each, 400 rods stone wall, and 200 apple trees in a bearing condition. The soil is excellent for the cultivation of wheat, (I raised 160 bushels on 4 acres in 1838.) A better situation to avoid the Weevil, Hessian Fly, rust and frost is not known.

Also one mile distant a lot of 160 acres, 30 of which is into grass, and the remainder first rate crop land.—The Farm would be most profitable, if principally stocked with sheep.

The owner is desirous of selling as soon as may be, on account of ill health. Terms of payment made easy. For further particulars, enquire of ABIEL ABBOTT, on the premises.

Temple, Me., Sept. 15, 1840. 6w—sept19

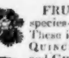
THE PRACTICAL FARMER,

OR SPIRIT OF THE "BOSTON CULTIVATOR," containing a collection of valuable Essays on Practicable Agriculture, &c., &c., by WM. BUCKMINSTER. Just published by

D. H. WILLIAMS,
No. 6 Water Street.

Feb. 1. tf

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &C.



FRUIT TREES, of all the different species—of the most celebrated kinds. These include PEARS, PLUMS, APPLES, QUINCES, &c.—the trees of the PEACH and CHERRY especially, are of the finest size, and in numbers abounding at this time, and of varieties unsurpassed. The catalogue of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, ROSES and HERBACEOUS FLOWERING PLANTS, will be sent to all who apply; in that catalogue many of the best kinds of fruits, so far as proved, are particularly designated by a Star.

Also, GRAPE VINES, RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES, and MULBERRIES for SILK. SCOTCH LARCH, LINDENS, SYCAMORES, SILVER FIRS, WILLOWS, ELMS, HONEYSUCKLES, DAHLIAS, SPLENDID PŒNIAS, &c. Trees when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and all orders promptly executed by

WILLIAM KENRICK.

NONANTUM HILL, Newton, Near Boston, Sept. 1, 1840. } eptdec1—sept5

NECK STOCK MANUFACTORY.

J. M. SHERBUNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer STOCKS, made of Silk and Bristles. Very thin and easy SATIN STOCKS, made on Silk frames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

Also, a large assortment of very fine DICKEYS and BOSOMS; low priced STOCKS, of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ STOCKS made to order at two hours notice.

may 9 y

NEW CARPETING.

A. G. SMITH & CO. 84 Washington st. (a few doors South of State st.) are now opening their Spring assortment of CARPETINGS, &c. viz:—3 ply Imperial, Superfine, Fines and Commons—Wilton, Brussels, Damask and Venetian Carpetings—Tufted, Wilton and Brussels Rugs—Bockings, Stair Rod, &c.

Also—Oil Carpetings, of all widths, new and splendid patterns.

Likewise—Canton Straw Carpetings, of different widths and colors, a superior article.

A large assortment of Hemp Carpetings, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. tf—ap 4

BONE MANURE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 32 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 37½ cts per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, Oyster Shell Lime, price 10 cts per bushel at the kiln; put up in casks 4 bushels each, at 60 cts per cask delivered at any part of the city.

Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention.

feb 29tf NAHUM WARD.

100 PACKAGES

AUTUMNAL AND WINTER GOODS.

E. F. NEWHALL,

No. 141 Washington Street, Boston,

HAS received by the late Packets from France and England, a large and elegant assortment of new and beautiful GOODS, consisting of RICH BROCADE SILKS, with Colored Figures, on Blue-Black, Brown, Ash, Stone, Sage, Olive, Pearl, Lavender, and Drab Grounds,—said to be the most Splendid Goods ever offered in Boston.

RICH SINGLE-COLOR SILKS, Figures and Stripes, new Styles, Blue-Black, Brown, and elegant Light Shades.

HEAVY GRANITE AND DOUBLE-CHAIN SILKS, a very durable and rich Style—Blue-Blacks, and Colors.

PLAIN BLUE-BLACKS, AND JETS, best kinds, of high lustre—some a yard wide.

RICH WATERED SILKS, Blue-Black, White, and Colored.

LOW PRICED FIGURED SILKS, in great variety, handsome styles and fashionable colors.

RICH DRESS SATINS, colors, White, Pink, Blue, Ashes of Roses, Olives, Nut-Brown, Sage, Stone, Ash, Dove, and Blue-Blacks.

HEAVY PLAIN TURC SATINS, and similar assortment of colors.

Italian Lustrings—Wide India Satins—Sarsnets—Silk Cambleis—Sinchaws—Levantines and Pongees.

Gros de Noble, Gros de Afrique, Gros de Levant, Gros de Berlin,
Gros de Naples, Gros de France, Gros de Rhine, Gros de Paris,

And other styles of Plain, Corded, and Figured Silks, Changeables, Blue-Blacks, and beautiful modes with white and delicate light shades, for Party and Wedding Dresses—making, altogether, the most extensive assortment ever before offered, which will be found worthy the notice of purchasers.

FASHIONABLE SHAWLS,

IN GREAT VARIETY, CONSISTING OF

RICH FRENCH CASHMERES, elegant new designs, on Green, Fawn, Slate, Stone, Ash, Drab, Red, Lemon, White, Drab, and Black, ground with medallion, branch, wreath and rose centres.

ENGLISH CASHMERES, a beautiful assortment of new patterns, similar to the French—some of new shapes. EDINBORO'S in great variety, Black and colored grounds, long and square, of all sizes and kinds.

WOOL CASHMERES, of various kinds, very large and entirely free of cotton.

INDIA CASHMERES, LONG AND SQUARE

MERINO LONG AND SQUARE, best kind, Black, Red and White

LONG FRENCH AND ENGLISH CASSIMERES, Bl'k, Red, Green, White and Drabs.

RICH SILK, SATIN, VELVET, AND MOHAIR SHAWLS, Bl'ks and colors.

BALSORA, HUGENOT, TAGLIONI, HIGHLANDS,

and other comfortable Travelling Shawls, of large size and good styles.

☞ The assortment of SHAWLS is more complete than at any previous season, and offers a rare opportunity for the selection of a choice artice at the very lowest price.

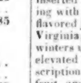
RICHEST MOUSSELINE DE LAINES Embroidered, Printed, and Plain.

Satin-Striped Chalies, and Chalie de Laines—Thibets and Cashmere Merinos—Printed Saxonies—Crape Merinos—Caroline and China Plaids—Irish Poplins—Lace Veils—Velvets—

Marseilles and Imperial Quilts, with a great variety of Woollen, Worsted, and Silk

Materials for LADIES CLOAKS and PELISSES, comprising a first rate assortment of every article in the line to which the examination of purchasers is invited. tf—sept5

NEW STRAWBERRY.



HOVEY'S SEEDLING, a new variety, originated in 1835, and now for the *first time* offered to the public, after a trial of three years, in a bearing state, has confirmed its superiority over every other variety. It belongs to the class denominated *Pine Strawberries*, and may be described as follows:

Fruit, very large, round, never coxcomb-shaped, even in the largest berries. *Color*, deep shining red. *Seeds*, inserted in a slight cavity. *Flesh*, scarlet, firm, abounding with a most agreeable acid and exceedingly high-flavored juice. The vines are as hardy as the Early Virginia, having stood the severity of the several past winters unharmed; growth vigorous, and the fruit well elevated from the ground on strong stems. A full description of this Seedling, with an engraving of the fruit, and some account of its origin, treatment, &c., will we given in the August number of the *Magazine of Horticulture*.

This Strawberry was first exhibited at the Massasetts Horticultural Society's Rooms in 1838; again in 1839, and also the present year, and each year obtained the Society's premium, although in competition with the Methven, Keen's Seedling, Downton, &c. Gentlemen well acquainted with all the other varieties cultivated in this country, have seen the bed in full bearing, and unhesitatingly pronounce it the largest, finest, most productive and hardy variety they have ever seen.

The entire stock of plants is in the possession of the subscribers, not *one* ever yet been disposed of, and they are now offered for sale, and will be ready for delivery on and after the 20th of August. All orders will be executed in the rotation in which they are received. Plants, $5 *per dozen*. All orders from a distance, enclosing the amount for the plants ordered, (*postage paid*,) will be immediately attended to, and the plants promptly sent to the direction desired.

Also, a fine stock of Plants of the older and well-known kinds of Strawberries, viz: Methven Scarlet, Early Virginia, Royal Scarlet, Wood, &c. &c. Prices from $1 to 2 per hundred plants.

Constantly for sale, a most extensive assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Grape Vines, Ornamental Trees, Green-house Plants, Horticultural Books, &c. &c.

HOVEY & CO.
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
☞ 7 *Merchant's Row, Boston.*

aug 22 y

THE PRACTICAL FARMER,

CONTAINING the Agricultural matter of the Cultivator for the year 1839, neatly printed in 8 vo size, containing three hundred pages at the low price of 75 cents. For sale at this office.

june 6—tf

WINDLASS BEDSTEADS.

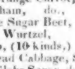
SWELLED Beam Windlass Bedsteads made in the most thorough manner, at reduced prices, for sale by MELLEN & HOPKINS, corner of Union and Ann streets. a4—tf

PARIS GLOVES.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE, large sizes; for sale by
J. M. SHERBURNE,
42, Washington Street.

may 9

THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS,



Is invited to the extensive and choice collection of GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER SEEDS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c. for sale by the Subscribers.

Our assortment contains all the most superior kinds of seeds, raised *expressly* for us, by *experienced* cultivators, and are warranted of the best quality. Among some of the more important articles for the Farmer, at this season, may be named

Long Orange Carrot,	Barley and Oats,
Altringham, do.,	Spring Rye,
Genuine Sugar Beet,	Brown Corn, (true,)
Mangel Wurtzel,	Dutton and Parker Corn,
Turnips, (10 kinds,)	Rohan Potatoes,
Drumhead Cabbage, Sup.	Millett,
Green Globe Savoy, do. do.	Buckwheat, &c.

Together with every variety of vegetable seeds wanted for the garden; Clover, Herds Grass, Red Top Seeds, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cultivators, (2 sizes,)	Hoes, Rakes, and Dutch Scuffles,
Ploughs, 7 sizes,)	
Seed Sowers, (2 patterns,)	Hedge Shears and Pruning Knives,
Vegetable Cutter, (new article,)	Garden Trowels and Syringes,
Hay and Straw Cutter,	
Shovels, Spades, & Forks,	Scythes, Sickles, &c. &c.

400 varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c., cultivated at our own garden, every *new* annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the flower garden.

SEEDS put up in BOXES, of various sizes, from $5 to $50 each, all ready for retail—every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *practical* direction, for their cultivation.

☞ A liberal discount allowed to country traders.

Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. *gratis*, on application.

HOVEY & CO.,
7 *Merchants Row, near State St., Boston.*

may9 y

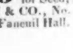
PLOUGHS.

JUST received and for sale an extensive assortment of Prouty & Mears' Celebrated Centre Draught, Green Sward and other PLOUGHS. Also, expanding CULTIVATORS of the most approved construction.

E. H. WARREN.

Framingham, April 11, 1840. tf ap11

MOLE SKIN HATS.



A GOOD assortment of the newest Fashions; for sale very cheap, by
J. M. SHERBURNE.
No. 42, Washington Street.

may9

SEED PEAS.

10 BBLS Pure Marrowfat Peas, carefully selected for Seed, for sale by GEORGE RICHARDSON & CO., No. 1 Market square, (opposite South side Faneuil Hall. tf—ap 4

FLETCHER'S TRUSS.

L. ANGIER, Medford, Mass. Proprietor. To all persons afflicted with Hernia or Rupture, particularly laboring men, this Truss is earnestly recommended. The writer is fully aware of the almost innumerable claims that have been made upon the public in behalf of other Trusses, and he will not deny that many such have yielded temporary advantage; but the Truss of Dr. Fletcher combines advantages that belong to no similar invention; and promises in most cases, not only relief but cure. Many hard working men, whose labors have been suspended or lessened one half in consequence of Rupture, have been restored by relinquishing the common Truss, and adopting Dr. Fletcher's.

If there be a man, woman, or child, in this Commonwealth, (and it is a well ascertained fact, that there is one at least in every ten of our population,) afflicted with rupture, either single or double, let immediate application be made to Mr. Angier, at Medford, or his numerous Agents, and have one of Dr. Fletcher's Trusses applied.

The writer of this has no other interest in the success of this most admirable instrument, than that which springs in the breast of every man who is desirous of benefitting his fellow beings. Were he permitted to cite the names of those individuals who have discarded all former trusses and adopted Fletcher's, he could give a goodly list of all ages and both sexes, and belonging to all professions and business. And what is very remarkable, and proves every thing that has been said in favor of Fletcher's Truss, not a case has occurred, to the knowledge of the writer, in which this instrument properly applied, has failed of the benefit promised. It has one singular advantage that may be named: It is worn without the perpetual consciousness of having such an instrument attached to the body;—it accommodates itself to every motion of the body, and however great the bodily exertion may be, never becomes displaced.

The cost of the Truss can prevent no one from trying it, being very reasonable; and when its superiority over all other inventions is taken into consideration, it amounts to almost nothing. tf—sept19

HERDS GRASS, RED TOP SEED, &C.

JUST received from Albany, 50 bushels Herds Grass Seeds of superior quality, and free from foul seed. Also, Red Top, Red and White Clover, Fowl Meadow Grass, and Lucerne Seeds; Winter Rye, &c., with a complete assortment of Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds of the growth of *this year*, (1840.)

Ploughs, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, Vegetable Cutters, and Agricultural Implements of all kinds.

HOVEY & CO.
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
7 *Merchant's Row, Boston.*

Sept19—1t

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!

DAVID PROUTY & CO have for sale and are manufacturing an extensive assortment of Ploughs. Having from the first introduction of the Cast Iron Plough into this part of the country been engaged in the use and manufacture of the article and their object having been the perfecting of the plough; whenever a new variety has been presented to the public, they have paid particular attention to its operations, noticing its defects and its excellences, that by an acquaintance with what had been effected, that which remained to be done, might more readily be attained: their attempts to remedy the defects, unite the advantages, and combine the whole with new and important alterations based on scientific principles, have resulted in the production of the Centre Draught Plough as patented by Prouty & Mears—the peculiarities of which having often been laid before the public, we will now only advert to the manner in which the public have seen fit to notice them in the following order.

1st. The Farmers on first examination, express their approbation by, "that plough looks right!" after thorough trial, thus, "it runs light and steady," "holds easy," "goes straight ahead," and "shuts the furrows in completely." "The fact is, it is just what we want!!"

2d. A scientific and practical agriculturalist, (to whom the farming community is most deeply indebted for those able and lucid details of his experiments, which enabled them to carry them out to such successful results,) does not hesitate publicly to state that, "on conferring with some of his neighbors, relative to the work of Prouty & Mears's Plough, it is believed, that in ploughing a field of ten acres, the amount of labor saved, added to the amount gained in consequence of the improved tilth, when compared with the work of any other plough, is fully equal to the price of it."

3d. At the County Agricultural Societies' Plough Matches, both in Massachusetts and Maine, whenever they have been met in competition; to them has been awarded the principal premium for excellence of work and ease of draft.

4th. The Massachusetts Mechanics Charitable Association, at their Fair and Exhibition in Boston in 1837, awarded to them as *superior Ploughs*, A DIPLOMA.

5th. The Maine Mechanics Charitable Association at their Fair and Exhibition in Portland in 1838, under severe competition, awarded to them for *best Green Sward Ploughs*, A DIPLOMA.

6th. The Massachusetts Agricultural Society's Committee on Inventions for 1838, awarded to them their offered premium for *Best Improved Plough*, 20 DOLLARS.

7th. The Massachusetts Mechanic Charitable Association at their Exhibition in Boston 1839, awarded to them as "*Superior Ploughs*," A MEDAL AND DIPLOMA.

8th. The last and probably the most important and thorough trial to which any ploughs have ever been subjected, was that at Harlem, N. Y. The American Institute of the City of New York, aware of the importance of the Plough, that to a great extent, both *here and in Europe, those in use were imperfect in their construction and much expensive power was wasted*, and the work defectively done, and that in Great Britain it is admitted that the use of imperfect ploughs required the labor of many hundred thousand extra horses; and also that in many parts of our own country, from 25 to 33 per cent. more team was employed to perform indifferent ploughing, than would be required for good work by the use of a plough properly constructed.

The Institute, unable to devise any better mode for producing a reformation in this particular, than by the exhibition of Ploughs and publicly testing them, and by rewarding those who should produce the best; they issued their circulars stating that an exhibition and testing of Ploughs would take place at Harlem on the 5th of September, at 2 o'clock, P. M. That competent and disinterested judges would be appointed to determine the merits of the respective Ploughs—medals and diplomas would be bestowed on the most deserving —that in order to ensure accuracy, a dynamometer would be employed to measure the degree of power required by different ploughs entered for competition; Inventors and manufacturers of Ploughs were invited exhibit.

At the appointed hour, from 1000 to 2000 of the most substantial citizens of the vicinity had assembled, mostly farmers—ten Ploughs were entered for competition; the lots assigned to each, occupied more than an hour; the precision with which the furrows were cut, and the perfect manner in which the sod was turned over, was admired by all. The judges then commenced the trial, which was continued during portions of a second and third day—the rule and guage to take the width and depth of the furrows and the dynamometer to show the power applied were in constant requisition.

The result was, that the Centre Draught Plough required by far the least application of power and *turned over*, and *shut* in the furrow in the *most perfect manner*.

They accordingly awarded to Prouty & Mears for their Green sward Plough Sod C. for ease of draught, and excellence of work, the GOLD MEDAL.

D. P. & Co. manufacture 7 sizes of the medium length and 5 sizes of the extra long or Greensward ploughs on the above principles. Also 3 sizes of the Side Hills, which being constructed on the Centre Draught principle, admits of the application of the suspended coulter for sward land, which they now turn in a superior manner for back-furrowing from fences-turning hill lands, and working of the highways, they are not surpassed.

Their improved jointed or folding Harrows, constructed on a new, substantial and economical principle called forth the decided approbation of the committee on Farming Tools at the late Mechanics Exhibition.

EXTRA POINTS, LAND SIDES and MOULD BOARDS for repairing most ploughs in use, constantly on hand. Expending Cultivators—Corn and Seed planters—Winnowing Machines—Cast Steel Spades and Shovels—Manure and Hay Forks—Grain Shovels—Hoes—Scythes and Snaths—Corn Shellers—Vegetable Cutters—Copper Pumps—Cast Iron do—Friction Rollers for Grindstones—Hubbs and Axles fitted up from 1¼ to 3 inches, Pipe Boxes and Axles do.

NO. 19 & 20 NORTH MARKET ST. BOSTON.

March 14—tf

ROHAN POTATOES.

20 BARRELS ROHAN POTATOES, for sale by David Prouty & Co. 19 & 20 North Market Street, at $5 per barrel. tf—mh14

LOOKING GLASSES.

JUST received, a large assortment of Mahogany Framed Looking Glasses, and for sale by MELLEN & HOPKINS, corner of Union and Ann streets.

ap11 tf

LEMON SYRUP LABELS,

NEATLY printed in two colors, for sale at this Office. june 13

UNITED STATES HOTEL, BOSTON.

Located at the termination of the Norwich, Worcester, and Western Rail Road, corner of Kingston, Beach and Lincoln Streets.

THE public are respectfully notified that this new and spacious establishment is now open for their accommodation.

This House, erected by the United States Hotel Corporation, is the largest in New England, covers a surface of *thirty thousand square feet*, and contains about *three hundred rooms*, and is in every respect well appointed, every department having been fitted up with reference to all modern improvements. A portion of the house is particularly adapted to the accommodation of families. And its peculiar local advantages to gentlemen visiting the city either for business or pleasure, especially those who arrive or depart by the Western Rail Road, are too apparent to require detail. The prices of Board have been established with reference to the exigencies of the times, and the reduced prices of provisions, viz.

For transient boarders at the Gentlemen's Ordinary, $1 25 per day, or $8 per week.

Ladies' Ordinary, $1 50 per day, or $9 per week. And for permanent boarders at reasonable rates with reference to the rooms they occupy.

A regular watch is maintained during the night to protect the House.

Warm and Cold *Baths* always in readiness.

A convenient *Barber's Room* is in the basement story.

Horses and Carriages furnished at short notice.—Also, good stabling for horses in the immediate neighborhood.

Porters will be in attendance at the Depot, on the arrival of the Cars.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

R. W. HOLMAN & CO.

R. W. HOLMAN,
ALBERT CLARK,
W. W. WARREN.

Boston, March 28, 1840.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber would inform his customers and the public, that he has expended about $6000 in fitting up his establishment. His GRIST MILL is new, and on the most approved plan, and will grind fine Corn Meal at the rate of 25 bushels per hour. The FLOUR MILL has a set of burr stones, and a cleanser on a new and improved plan, and a bolt different from any one ever put in operation. The Flour Mill and apparatus will manufacture 10 bushels of Rye or Wheat per hour, and, if supplied with good Wheat, he will warrant the flour in whiteness or quality, equal to the best of Genesee. Also, a bolt for the purpose of bolting Indian, India and Buckwheat, Meal, &c. The subscriber states without hesitation, that his Mill is one of the best, if not superior to any in the State.

He has also built, separate from his Grist Mill, a Mill for the express purpose of grinding Plaster Paris, which will grind from the stone one ton per hour, and is ready to receive customers any time they may please to favor him with a call. And by having good millers, ready and at their post, he flatters himself that he shall receive his share of patronage.

The subscriber has likewise fitted up a *Blacksmith and Wheelwright's Shop*, and made arrangements with first rate workmen to carry them on in their various branches.

☞ A word to those who have lame horses from having bad hoofs. Mr. C. S. BURROUGHS has taken charge of the Blacksmith Shop, and having followed shoeing horses the most part of his time for the last ten years, will set Shoes on interfering horses, and warrant them to travel free from striking. Also, on those that are hoof-bound, so as to greatly improve their travelling if not entirely cure them. W. E. FAULKNER.

N. B. Constantly for sale, Rye, Corn, Barley, &c.

Acton, April 1, 1840. ap11 tf

THE MOST POPULAR TEMPERANCE SUMMER BEVERAGE,

IS WM. BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND OR MEAD SYRUP. It is the true and genuine Article. Price fifty cents a bottle with the Soda.

To its extensive use the last summer is attributed in part the common prevalence of health during the summer season. The strength of the Sarsaparilla is extracted on an entire *new plan*, by a *steam apparatus* that prevents *all evaporation*, which is very much approved. When made a common beverage it will purify the blood and remove any humours from the system. At the rate it has commenced selling this season, I shall extract the strength from ten thousand pounds of Spanish Sarsaparilla. It differs entirely from the common Mead Syrup, and has already gained a reputation as high as its merits are unquestionable. Every body is sending for the article, and every body is complimenting it in the most flattering terms, indeed it is literally in the mouth of the whole community.

☞ NOTICE. As an evidence of the superiority of WM. BROWN'S No. 1, Silver Top Sarsaparilla Compound or Mead Syrup, over all other kinds, and to convince the public that it does contain the virtues of Sarsaparilla, the article that is celebrated for purifying the blood, and removing all humors from the system, and rendering the body healthy and strong. Certificate of P. B. Fessenden, I hereby certify that within the last two months, I have prepared in my mill, for William Brown, Chemist, 481 Washington st. Boston, *two thousand five hundred* pounds of the best of Spanish Sarsaparilla, the greater part is already used up, in manufacturing his celebrated Mead Syrup. I have further orders to prepare more.

PHILIP B. FESSENDEN, West Cambridge, Mass.

No one doubts its superiority, after reading the direction which encloses the bottle. Many notices are omitted.

Dealers throughout the United states can be supplied at the manufactors prices, by all the wholesale Grocers and Druggist Stores. Families supplied by all the retail West India Good Stores in Boston, Salem, Portsmouth, Newburyport, Providence, Worcester, Newport, New-Bedford, Portland, Springfield: it will keep in all climates, it is well calculated for the Southern market.

A new Beverage. William Brown, 481 Washington, corner of Elliot street, Druggist and Chemist, sells a syrup with an effervescing powder, which makes a very agreeable beverage, particularly for warm weather. The principal ingredient in the beverage is iced water, a small quantity only of the syrup and powder being necessary to give it sprightliness and an agreeable flavor. It is strongly recommended not only as palatable, but a healthful drink, and its cheapness and convenience give it an additional recommendation. [Boston Daily Advertiser.

Sarsaparilla. William Brown, on the corner of Washington and Elliot streets, has a pure Sarsaparilla Syrup of great strength, which used with the powders he sells with it, forms a delightful foaming draught that may be prepared in an instant. He has great skill in getting up such luxuries. [Boston Trans.

A Pleasant Drink. One of the most agreeable summer drinks is Brown's Sarsaparilla Compound—prepared in Boston, of which Messrs. Lord and Stocker of this city has received a supply and sent us a sample. The press at the North are enthusiastic in its praise, as if it were a new and improved Champaigne. If not as relishing it is certainly more wholesome—and has as much brilliancy, if less devil in its sparkling effervescence. Let trial be made of it during the remnant of warm weather (Charleston, S. C. Mercury.

A new article of drink is manufactured Wm. Brown's 491 Washington street, called "Sarsaparilla Compound," very pleasant and wholesome for warm weather. (Christian Watchman.

"As a drink," Wm. Brown's Sarsaparilla Compound excels any thing of the kind now in the market.

This pleasant draft revives the soul,
And buoys all drooping spirits up,
And ye that grasp the poisoned bowl,
Now seize the Sarsaparilla cup.

The article is now for sale at every grocery store in Boston and vicinity. For genuine, call for Wm. Brown's Silver Top. It costs about one cent for a half pint tumbler. (Amesbury Courier.

A Second Drink. We have had the pleasure of drawing a cork from the second bottle of Brown's Sarsaparilla Mead, and a greater luxury on a hot day we know not of. It delights the palate, cools the stomach, and leaves the head unharmed. Such a drink is economical, pleasant, and healthy, worth more than fifteen gallons of the "critter," or a cart load of quack medicines.—For sale by Royal Whiton. [Gospel Witness, Hingham.

Families can be supplied at all the West India goods stores; none is genuine unless signed by the proprietor, Wm. Brown.

Dealers can be supplied at all the wholesale West India Goods and Druggist Stores in Boston at the Manufacturer's prices. Families can be supplied at most of the Stores in Framingham, Natick, Watertown, Brighton, Cambridge, Dorchester, Roxbury, Medway, Worcester, Leicester, Fitchburg, Leominster, and Brookfield. june27—3mo

FULL BLOOD ANIMAL.

TO be sold, a fine full-blood BULL, his breed a cross in succession from Holderness, Denton, Admiral, Sir Isaac, Wye, Comet, &c. He may be seen and the terms known on application to the subscriber, on the Welles Farm, in Dorchester.

june27—tf A. GREENWOOD.

POETRY.

[From the Hartford Review.]

THE EAGLE.

See! see! beside yon snowy cloud,
That dusky speck, as it floats away,
'Tis the form of our eagle, bold and proud,
As he hies him forth on his heavenward way.

Far, far above the rolling cloud he hies,
And there's nought that can stay his onward flight;
But ever upward, upward, still he hies,
Till the sun's pure beams refresh his sight.

For nothing he stoops, save his needed prey,
His pathway is still upward, his home on the rock,
And there's none can obstruct his airy way,
And none so great as our eagle to mock.

O'er all nations of earth he is wont to soar;
O'er his own native land, whose people are free—
By the mountain's dark side, and the cataract's roar;
And wherever he goes he plants liberty's tree.

He graces the flag of our wide nation's host—
He floats on its folds, in every blast—
Of every true freeman the highest boast—
Of victory's emblems, the fondest and last.

Fly still, and ever higher soar,
Fit emblem of the free!
Till time itself shall be no more,
We'll e'er be proud of thee. E.

[Correspondence of the Cultivator.]

Sept. 1840.

Mr. Editor,—Although it is the fashion of certain delvers in scholastic lore to decry every sublunary comfort and affect to undervalue the ingenious contrivances and labor saving inventions of modern times;—although some "devotees of science" despise what they call "the outward man" and are anxious to make themselves miserable now for fear they may be so at some coming time;—I must confess myself willing to escape living in a hut, sleeping with a log for a pillow, eating with fingers instead of a fork, or in fact to escape any of the veritable hardships we are assured our ancestors underwent, some centuries since, even in the land of John Bull himself.

"There is no disputing about tastes;" but I feel confident I am not the only one who loves to be "comfortable" and who is willing to enjoy that over which the Creator has granted us the power, even at the expense of being derided by theorists. Let me then, sir, write of bread—that staff of life, but rarely found in perfection. Indeed I think it worth your while to visit Saratoga, that you may be able, ever after, to distinguish between bread and that vile compound which is so often palmed upon you. It is so light—so delicious—so incorporated with the virtues of "these gaseous waters," that, contrary to common experience, you feel no more allied to earth after partaking of it.

Should you adopt my advice and find yourself in "these diggins," let me call your attention to the "High Rock Spring." You will find at the foot of a hill a conical rock, with a base of perhaps twenty four feet in circumference. It rises about four feet above the surface of the ground. On the very apex you will perceive a circular aperture of a foot in diameter, the irregularity of which convinces you it is not the work of art. The water once flowed over the top, but the fall of a tree deranged the whole and it flows through the rock, at the bottom of this aperture, without appearing any where above ground. A little volume, by Dr North, a resident, gives a complete account of the properties of the several springs and of the cures they have effected.

Among other vagaries it sometimes enters the heads of a loving couple to agree "not to know each other." A youth, desirous of learning the name of a lady thus circumstanced, whose beauty had attracted his attention, chanced to ask the very husband, "Who is that young lady, sir." The other, thrown off his guard by the interest shown for his "better half," inadvertently replied "That is my wife, sir."

"The best laid schemes of mice and men
Gang aft agley."

If you will allow me to jump to the Catskill mountains, I will not jump down them, except to avoid some greater evil. A mountain is a mountain, it is plain, sir—a view is a view—and I suppose by the same rule, what is pretty is pretty; but if all the world says the contrary, I must be allowed my opinion that there are many prospects equally delectable to the one so often lauded, from the Catskill house.—It was very agreeable to witness the clouds below my feet, rolling lazily along over the tops of the trees, seeming to rest upon them, and through the openings to perceive the quiet Hudson, apparently at the base, although really some ten miles off. However, I should have received no very striking impression to be retained in the vast storehouse of memory had I not proceeded about two miles on the table-like area on the top, to the "Kaaterskill Falls."

After such a shaking as stages perpetrate in few other places, we were admonished "we could ride no farther." A brief walk soon brought us to a brook, and after crossing it the declivity was in sight. We clambered down the wild ravine, so steep as to require the aid of several flights of stairs, and found ourselves in a delightfully romantic cleft, neither too grand nor too small, too wild nor too tame. The ragged rock shelves over in a semicircle and the water of the brook leaps into the basin one hundred and eighty feet at one bound. The earth from the bottom of the basin shelves or inclines in the opposite direction, thus making a spacious recess behind the falling water, with a path just wide enough to walk around to the opposite side, stooping under the mass of rock which forms the dam. After tremulously passing round this semicircle, it is well to descend a little farther to the basin, directly in front of the fall. You see a rainbow made by the spray which is all around and look upward in admiration.—Though the stream be small, one cannot avoid being seriously impressed with the scene. A few steps farther is a second fall of eighty-five feet, but it is not so well to look up from the bottom of the second: the idea of distance is broken by its intervention.

Thus is spent an afternoon. The next morning a ride of a dozen miles down the mountain takes us to the steamboat landing. This ride along the frowning precipices admonishes one

"Facilis descensus Averni
Sed revocare gradum————————
Hoc opus, hic labor est."

Yours truly, L. IVED.

Warming Houses. There is much popular ignorance prevailing on the subject of warming houses both among the English and Anglo-Americans. One would have thought that the experiments of such men as Franklin and Rumford would have dispelled the illusions about people being more liable to catch cold when a regular and uniform heat is kept up in their apartments, than when these are traversed by currents from doors, windows, and every crevice, all rushing towards an open fire. But prejudices are hard to be overcome—the more so indeed, the more beneficial their abandonment. If we were really made hardier, and acquired exemption from the complaints so common in our variable climate, during the autumn, winter, and spring months, by the common practice of using open fires,—single windows and doors, we might give up the comfort of the opposition plan: but no such good follows our exposure: no frame, however vigorous, is exempt from the assaults of streams of cold air in our houses. This is not, however, a matter of theory, or to be argued from individual experience. National usage, in the coldest climates in Europe, is decisive on this point. The Russians, Finlanders, and Swedes, of all classes, are not ashamed to keep up nearly a summer heat in their houses during the winter months—they have no fears of being called effeminate. On the contrary, allege, that in sallying out from their houses into the external frosty air, they are able to bear and even enjoy this kind of exposure, or air-bath, the better from their previous warmth; precisely for the same reason that a person with a vigorous circulation of the blood, and hot skin, is better enabled to bear the shock of a cold bath. In the opposite circumstances, of immersion in cold air or cold water, when a person is chilly and with pale skin, as when coming out from a cold room and imperfectly clad, he will suffer greatly, and be less able to resist the secondary and morbid effects of cold. Rumford declares that notwithstanding his first prejudice against stove heat, he found from an experience of twelve years' residence in Germany, not only that warm rooms were more comfortable in winter, but certainly tended to the preservation of health. [Journal of Health.

A Reminiscence. The original declaration of independence in the office of the Secretary of State at Washington has elicited from the veteran, Mr. B. O. Tyler, an interesting reminiscence relative to that document. It had been kept in a tin case, and when the capitol was burned by the British during the late war, Mr. King took the Declaration, all the treaties, and as many other valuable papers as he could carry, and fled with them to Montgomery Court House, Md.—thereby preserving them from the general destruction. When J. Q. Adams came into the State Department, he had the declaration taken out of its tin case, elegantly framed, enclosed it in a mahogany case, and hung it up in the Secretary's room—the case being provided with a door, by opening which any one can see the original. The splendid full length portrait of Washington, by Stewart, owes its preservation from the conflagration to Mrs. Madison. When that heroine saw the capitol in flames, she took her carving knife and cut the portrait out of the frame in which it hung, rolled it up, got into her carriage and drove with it to Montgomery Court House, where it, with the public documents, was preserved.

A Beautiful Sentiment. The late eminent judge Sir Allen Park, once said at a public meeting in London:

"We live in the midst of blessings, till we are utterly insensible of greatness, and of the sources from whence they flow. We speak of our civilization, our arts, our freedom, our laws and forget entirely how large a share of all is due to Christianity. But Christianity out of the pages of man's history, and what would its laws have been—what his civilization? Christianity is mixed up with our very being and our daily life; there is not a familiar object round us which does not wear a different aspect, because the light of Christian hope is on it—not a law which does not owe its truth and gentleness to Christianity—not a custom which cannot be traced, in all its holy, healthful parts, to the Gospel."

An oyster is one of the elements of social existence, a delicacy of mirage, sex or condition, but patent to the universal family of man. Your Jew abhors not an oyster, neither does your Mussulman throw it over his left shoulder—good in scallop, better in a stew, best of all in the shell—good in pickle, in curry, in sauce,—good to entertain a friend, good to eat by yourself—good when you are hungry, good, moreover, when you are not. In lodgings, in chambers in barracks, in the public office, in the editors' room, the student, lawyer, soldier, secretary, and gentleman of the press, recruits his exhausted spirits with an oyster—the emaciated philanthropist thanks his doctor for permission to taste the nutritive grateful food. [Blackwood.

Transplanting Evergreens. Evergreens may be transplanted with safety at any time "when the plant is in a state of actual growth." The last of May and the middle of September are probably the best times. Judge Buel was successful in transplanting pines in July. The plants should be taken up with as much earth attached to the roots as possible. [Cultivator.

ANOTHER LOT OF VOTERS.

We observe, by recent accounts that "Fourteen thousand German emigrants have arrived at New York since the 2d of March, and proceeded to the West to settle on lands purchased by them." Here, then, is another squad of *voters*—all ready to participate in the fall election.—Out of these fourteen thousand emigrants probably one third are males who have reached the age of 21 years, and upwards, consequently they may be considered as among our "adopted citizen" beings who know about as much of the rights, claims and responsibilities of the American citizens as the Amistad negroes, or as any other horde of the wandering outcasts of earth. Votes will be put into their hands and poled; while the character, the pretensions, and even the very name of the candidate for whom they vote, will be matters either unknown, or to them, comparatively of small importance. We care not with what party their efforts will become united—we care not for whom they vote, but we do care for the interests of our beloved country, and our voice *shall* be heard as often as a warning tone is necessary to awaken the public mind to a sense of the danger which usurpation and tyranny threatened us at the hands of these foreign intruders. Coming to us as they do outcasts from a monarchial faction, with its principles indelibly impressed upon their hearts, and its corruptions stamped in deep, black characters upon their natures—how, we ask, can it be possible for them to sustain the mighty responsibilities resting upon them as citizens of an enlightened republic in the discharge of the duties incumbent upon them as free electors! In common with thousands of vagrants from other portions of Europe who from year to year are continually swarming upon our shores as the locusts gathered upon the land of Egypt, they have claims upon our hospitality but they ought not to be allowed to invade our rights.

When we look with an impartial eye upon the war of arguments which is leading down every political journal in our country and find it a mere scrambling for which when gained is too often prostituted to the debased claims of personal aggrandizement, we cannot wonder that foreign paupers are seized upon and dragged to the ballot like beasts to the slaughter—we cannot wonder when amid the rush and whirlwind of a great excitement, above which the watchword "party" alone is heard, that the very barriers of freedom should totter and the principle be forgotten! And thus considering the motives of many of those who throw themselves upon the issue of this great strife, we tremble for liberties too dearly bought to be thus idly sacrificed for the doom impending is black as midnight and—*warned against and cursed!* A work of regeneration then it must commence, and it must commence soon. The privileges which justly belong to the native American only, should ever now be wrested from the hands of foreigners and our country ever be sustained by the efforts of the sons of those who paid for it with their blood. "Patriotism," must become something more than a bye word or a mockery; and "love of country" elsewhere be known than among the glorious annals of the past. [Hartford Review.

MERCHANTS.

Your merchants of foreign intercourse are the princes of this land. Men of no other class have the chances of accumulating so large fortunes; and, as a general rule, they amass a very great proportion of all the large and wealthy estates which are found among us. Their intercourse with their fellow men is wide and various; and is calculated to have an enlarging and liberalizing effect upon the mind. Amongst them, therefore, we should look for the most expanded minds in general intelligence; and the greatest hearts in all that involves public spirit for enterprise and improvement. A niggardly, narrow minded merchant is an anomaly,—or ought to be. They do much for the support of the general government, with which their business is often intimately connected; and in the stability and good administration of which they ordinarily have much at stake. Yet, perhaps, in the case of a general political wreck, no class, on the whole, would fare so well,—having, as they often do, property abroad, and balances due from foreign agents and merchants, which, from this cause, might be saved from ruin. Though our merchants give employment to their thousands, there is no class of business which involves so much wear and tear of human life.—How much privation and hardship—how much health, and how many lives must be sacrificed in the accumulation of one great estate in the mercantile way! They owe it then to the public and their fellow men, to set the first example of munificence in multiplying and augmenting the public charities; and in promoting all that tends to the instruction, order and general welfare and comfort of society. [Salem Observer.

Educate your Children. The following elegant extract ought to be read by every parent, and particularly every farmer

"If the time shall come when this mighty fabric shall totter: when the beacon which now rises in a pillar of fire, a sign and a wonder of the world, shall wax dim, the cause will be found in the ignorance of the people.

If our Union is still to continue to cheer the hopes and animate the efforts of the oppressed of every nation; if our fields are to be untrod by the hirelings of despotism: if long days of blessedness are to attend our country in her career of glory, if you would have the sun continue to shed its unclouded rays upon the face of freemen, then educate all the children in the land. This alone startles the tyrant in his dreams of power and arouses the slumbering of an oppressed people. It was intelligence that reared up the magnificent columns of national glory; and that alone can prevent them from crumbling into ashes

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SINGULAR MODE OF COURTSHIP.

The Rev Dr L——n, an eminent Scotch divine, and professor of theology, was remarkable for absence of mind, and indifference to worldly affairs. His mind, wrapt up in lofty contemplations, could seldom stoop to the ordinary business of life, and when at any time he did attend to secular affairs, he generally went about them in a way unlike any body else, as the history of his courtship will show. He was greatly beloved by his elders and congregation; was full of simplicity and sincerity, and entirely unacquainted with the etiquette of the world. Living the solitary, comfortless life of a bachelor, his elders gave him frequent hints that his domestic happiness would be much increased by his taking to himself a wife, and pointed out several young ladies in his congregation, any one of whom might be a fit match or companion for him.

The elders, finding all the hints had no effect in rousing the doctor to the using of the means, preliminary to entering into a matrimonial alliance, at last concluded to wait upon him, and stir him up to the performance of his duty. They urged on him the advantage of marriage—its happiness—spoke of it as a divine institution, and as affording all the pleasures of friendship, all the enjoyments of sense and reason, and in short, all the sweets of domestic life. The doctor approved of all they said, and apologized for his past neglect of duty, on account of many difficult passages of Scripture he had of late been attending to, and promised to look after it, "the first convenient season." The elders, however, were not to be put off any longer; they insisted on the doctor at once making use of the means, and requested from him a promise that, on Monday afternoon, he would straightway visit the house of a widow lady, a few doors from him, who had three pretty daughters, and who were the most respectable in the doctors' congregation. To solve any difficult passage in the book of Genesis—reconcile apparent discrepancies, or clear up a knotty text, would have been an easy and agreeable task to the doctor, compared with storming the widow's premises. But to the raising of the seige the doctor must go, and, with great gravity and simplicity, gentle reader, you can imagine you see him commencing the work.

After the usual salutations were over, he said to Mrs. W———n, "My session have of late been advising me to take a wife, and recommended me to call upon you; and as you have three fine daughters, I would like to say a word to the eldest, if you have no objections." Mrs W———n enters, and the Doctor, with his characteristic simplicity, said to her, "my session have been advising me to take a wife, and recommended me to call upon you." The young lady who had seen some thirty summers, was not to be caught so easily; she laughed heartily at the Doctor's abruptness; hinted to him that in making a sermon, was it not necessary to say something first to introduce the subject properly before he entered fully upon it; and as for her part, she was determined not to surrender her liberty at a moments warning—"the honor of her sex was concerned in her standing out." This was all a waste of time to the Doctor, and he requested to see her sister.

Miss E. W———n then entered, and to save time the Doctor says, "my session have been advising me to take a wife, and I had been speaking to your sister who had just gone out at the door, and as is not inclined that way, what would you think of being Mrs L——n." "Oh! Doctor, I don't know, it is rather a serious question. Marriage you know binds one for life, and it should not be rashly entered into—I would not consent without taking time to deliberate upon it." My time, says the Doctor, is so much occupied; as my session has said so much to me, on the business, that I must finish it to day, if I can, so you had best tell your mother to send in your youngest sister to me. In a moment comes the honest, lively Miss Mary W———n. "Come away my child, it is getting on in the afternoon, and I must get home to my studies; I have been speaking to both of your sisters on a little business, and they have declined—I am a man of few words, and without mispending precious time, what would you think of being made Mrs. L——n? Indeed, I always thought a deal of you Doctor, and if my mother does not say against it I have no objections. The Doctor left Miss Mary in a few minutes, enjoining her to fix the day, for any one would suit him, but to send him up word a day before.

The Doctor was scarcely at home before a keen dispute arose in the family among the three young ladies, all clamoring the Doctor. The eldest one said the offer was first made to her, and she did not positively refuse. The second declared that she wished only a little time to think upon it; and the youngest insisted that it was completely settled with her.—The mother of the young ladies was in such difficulty with her daughters, that she was obliged to call upon the Doctor himself to settle the dispute. She called, and the reverend Doctor, in his characteristic way said, "My dear Mrs. W———, I am very fond of peace in families; it is all the same thing to me, which of them, and just settle it among yourselves, and send me up word." The Doctor was married to the youngest, and one of his sons is at this day a respectable clergyman, "in the land of the mountain and the flood." [St. Louis Bulletin.

Fatal Casualty. The Wheeling Times, of the 1st instant, comes to us partly in mourning, for the death of Joseph C. Vance, Esq., of that city. He was travelling to New Lisbon, on Friday last, in company with his father-in-law, S. Sprigg, Esq. when the horses ran off and were precipitated with the carriage down a steep bank, about three miles beyond Steubenville. Mr. V. was taken up insensible, and continued so until he died. He was the son of Ex-Governor Vance of Ohio.

Policarpa La Salvarietta, *The heroine of Columbia.* A correspondent of the Backwoodsman, (published at Jerrysville, Illinois) furnishes that paper with the following translation, from Restropo's "Historia de la Revolucion de la Columbia," of a thrilling and soul-harrowing incident, which occurred during the sanguinary and successful struggle of the people for national freedom:—

"After the standard of Liberty had been raised in all the provinces, and the people had struck a successful blow for freedom, Morillo, with an overwhelming force, reconquered the country for Spain. During six months this fiendish savage held undisputed sway over Columbia. The best men of the provinces were by him seized and shot, and each of his officers had the power of death over the inhabitants of the districts in which they were stationed. It was during this period that the barbarous execution of Policarpa La Salvarietta—a heroic girl of New Grenada—roused the Patriots once more to arms, and produced in them a determination to expel their oppressors or die.

This young lady was enthusiastically attached to the cause of liberty, and had, by her influence, rendered essential aid to the Patriots. The wealth of her father, and her own superior talents and education, early excited the hostility of the Spanish commander against her and her family. She had promised her hand in marriage to a young officer in the Patriot service, who had been compelled by Morillo, to join the Spanish army as a private soldier. La Salvarietta, by means that were never disclosed, obtained through him, an exact account of the Spanish forces, and a plan of their fortification. The Patriots were preparing to strike a decisive blow, and this intelligence was important to their success. She had induced Sabaraun, her lover and eight others to desert. They were discovered and apprehended.

The letters of La Salvarietta, found on the person of her lover, betrayed her to the vengeance of the tyrant of her country. She was seized, brought into the Spanish camp, and tried by a court-martial. The highest rewards were promised her if she would disclose the names and plans of her associates. The inducement proving of no avail, torture was employed to wring from her the secret, in which so many of the best families of Columbia were interested, but even on the rack she persisted in making no disclosure. The accomplished young lady, hardly eighteen years of age, was condemned to be shot. She calmly and serenely heard her sentence, and prepared to meet her fate.

She confessed to a catholic priest, partook of the sacrament, and with a firm step walked to the open square where a file of soldiers, in presence of Morillo and his officers, were drawn up, with loaded muskets. Turning to Morillo, she said, "I shall not die in vain, for my blood will raise up heroes from every hill and valley of my country." "She had scarcely uttered the above when Morillo himself gave the signal to the soldiers to fire, and in the next moment La Salvarietta was a mangled and bleeding corpse. The Spanish officers and soldiers were overwhelmed with astonishment at the firmness and patriotism of this lovely girl, but the effect upon her own countrymen was electrical. The patriots lost no time in flying to arms, and their war-cry, '*La Salvarietta!*' made every heart burn to inflict vengeance upon her murderer. In a very short time the army of Morillo was nearly cut to pieces, and the commander himself escaped death only by flight, and in disguise.

Tomato. The following is extracted from the Baltimore Morning Sun.

"But we were discoursing on the nutritive qualities of the tomato. This is a vegetable which deserves a far more general use. We know of no article which grows in our region of country that is more healthful. It is well known that this fact has procured for the plant a medical standard. We doubt this has not been entirely overrated. The idea started by a certain medical gentleman several years since, of substituting the virtues of the tomato for calomel, was a proof of this, and very likely grew out of the circumstance of the healthful effects of a tomato diet, during the prevalence of *miasmatic* diseases, which affect the biliary organs in a greater or less degree—these being the class of diseases in which physicians most generally resort to the employment of calomel. But there can be no mistake as to the *tonic* effects of the vegetable under notice; and we feel justified on the word of a medical friend, in recommending its use to those debilitated from the ravages of diseases peculiar to the warm months—we mean those affecting the bowels. It strikes us that if tomatos, prepared with large quantities of stale bread and the liberal use of salt, in the ordinary stewing mode, were adopted as the food of children laboring under, or recovering from "summer disease," the result would be highly gratifying. The experiment is well worth the testing. Of course unrestrained indulgence in their use must not be allowed by their parents."

Agricultural Societies. It is gratifying to learn that in several of the counties vigorous efforts are in progress, to organise County Societies and collect funds, so as to take advantage of the State appropriation for the benefit of the agricultural interest. In our last number we alluded to the measures adopted by the New Haven County Society for this purpose; since which we have learned from advertisements in the public papers, that the counties of Hartford, New London and Fairfield are awake to this important subject, and are determined to secure the benefits of the appropriation. This is certainly an indication that the people of this State are becoming sensible of the importance of attending more to the pursuit of agriculture, and we hail it as one of the most encouraging "signs of the times."

I won't be a Nun; or the Nautical Adventure of a Young Lady. A singularly romantic affair has just been brought to our notice, namely, that of a female for having arrived here some days ago in the ship Bucephalus. We understand that she is a very comely interesting girl of eighteen, the daughter of a British Officer, and related to an English nobleman, who, having the misfortune to lose her mother at an early age, was placed in an English convent with a view ultimately of taking the veil. Whilst a boarder in that place, she for the sake of her health, visited occasionally some friends in the neighborhood, where, in the house she met the object of her attachment, now an officer in one of the native regiments. Subsequently she was conveyed to a convent in Dublin, to the rules of which she should take the veil. Here she remained some months; but resisting every argument to induce her to do so, preferring suffering, and cruel treatment, at the hands of the lady superior, were her lot; she fell sick, and was conveyed to an hospital, whence through the connivance of a young English lady, an inmate of the convent who supplied her with the means she made escape in the disguise of a boy and formed the romantic resolution of coming out to Bombay in search of her young officer above mentioned. We are told it would occupy a volume were we to recount all her wanderings, and the sufferings and privations of the poor creature in her endeavors to get on board a ship bound to Bombay. This at last she accomplished. A few days after she had sailed, the strange boy,' on being questioned by the captain whence he came, proved to be a young lady; a cabin was humanely allotted to her at once, and she was treated exactly as a lady passenger.

'Truth is strange—stranger than fiction.'

and here is romance in real life that decidedly elucidates the saying of the poet. We understand that this young lady's history has excited considerable interest and admiration among the society of Botany bay. Probably the whole ample page of fiction could not present an instance of greater determination and constancy than is exemplified by this case. [Boston Times.

Pressure of the Sea. If a piece of wood which floats on the water, be forced down to a great depth in the sea, the pressure of the surrounding liquid will be so severe, that a quantity of water, will be forced into the pores of the wood, and increase its weight that it will be no longer capable of floating or rising on the surface. Hence the timbers of *ships* which have foundered in a deep part of the ocean, never rise again to the surface like those which are sunk near the shore. A diver may with impunity plunge to a certain depth in the sea, but there is a limit beyond which he could not live under the pressure to which he is subject. For the same reason it is probable that there is a depth below which fishes do not live. They have, according to Jurin, been caught in a depth at which they must have sustained a pressure of several tons to each square foot of the surface of their bodies.

Worth Remembering. We have been informed, by a gentleman who has the practical proof of its success, of a new mode of keeping fruit fresh for the table as grapes, plums, &c. a long time after they have been gathered. It is simply alternate them in layers with cotton batting, in clean stone jars, and to place them in a chamber secure from frost. The discovery was accidental. A servant girl in the family of William Morey, of Liberty Village, Washington county, about to leave it her friends, secured a quantity of peaches in this way, to preserve them till her return. They were found to have kept in excellent condition, long after this time had disappeared in the garden. From the hint thus afforded, Mr. Morey, Mr. Holmes and one or two neighbors, laid down grapes in this manner last fall, and they enjoyed the luxury of fresh, fine flavored fruit through the winter, until the early part of March. [Buel's Cultivator.

Trial of Strength. Not far from this I saw a novel, and, to me, interesting trial of strength. The traces of a stout well-conditioned cart-horse, were attached to a splinter bar, which two men took hold in their hands. They then placed themselves so that their feet were against the side of a small grip in the road, and in that position, tried their strength against that of the horse. He was by word of the whip, excited to put forth his utmost strength, but totally without effect. The two men held him back, without being moved from their position, so that he could not advance an inch. One of the men alone tried the experiment; but this time the horse was easily victorious. [Trelope's Summer in Brittany.

How to Make a Fortune. We request this paragraph will be read by every one person at a time. Here's the secret

Open a shinplaster manufactory—issue as many notes as you can sign from 6 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night these notes can be pushed on the public by means of "money chaunters" and "out door brokers." When you have thirty or forty thousand dollars in circulation, purchase real estate—not in your own name, that would be the height of folly, but in the name of some one else so that, when the day of reckoning comes you can walk off perfectly secure, for your property will be like the Irishman's debt—"put your finger on him, and he's not there."

This is the plan that some knowing ones have adopted, and we have but little doubt that it will meet with signal success—that is as long as the public keep their eyes shut.

The New Haven Times states that the bakers of that city are trying to see which can make the largest loaf for sixpence